

**UNITED STATES AIR FORCE
ARMSTRONG LABORATORY**

**Noise Data Acquisition and Display
System (NDADS) Version 2.0 User's
Manual**

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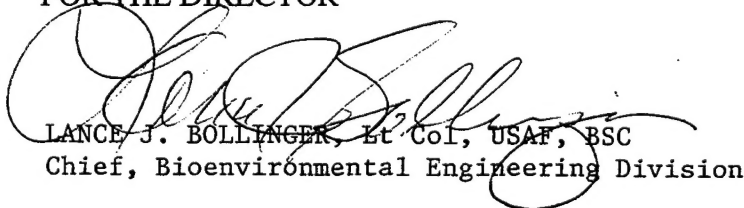
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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
INTRODUCTION	1
CHAPTER 1: Program Operation and System Requirements.	3
CHAPTER 2: Setup and Installation	4
CHAPTER 3: Invoking NDADS and Specifying the Project Files	5
CHAPTER 4: The RADAR TRACK SCREEN	10
CHAPTER 5: File Management Utilities	13
CHAPTER 6: Screen Control Utilities	23
CHAPTER 7: Subset Selection Utilities	25
CHAPTER 8: Mode Utilities	28
CHAPTER 9: GATE and Vertical Gate Utilities	29
CHAPTER 10: Track and Profile Utilities	35
CHAPTER 11: Nominal Track and Flight Profile Utilities	38
CHAPTER 12: Annotation and Definition Utilities	42
CHAPTER 13: Error Messages	46
APPENDIX A: Programmer's Reference Guide to NDADS FORTRAN Subroutines	51
APPENDIX B: Program Subroutine Hierarchy	72

LIST OF TABLES

<u>Table No.</u>		
1	Zip Executable Files	4
2	NDADS Project Suite Default Filename Extensions	7
3	Function Hierarchy for Track Mode	12
4	Function Hierarchy for Profile Mode	12
5	Noise Predictor Codes	26
6	Operation Type Codes	26

LIST OF FIGURES

<u>Fig. No.</u>		<u>Page</u>
1	Project Screen	5
2	Open File Screen	6
3	RADAR TRACK SCREEN	11
4	NOMINAL TRACK FORM	14
5	RUNWAY SELECTION TABLE	16
6	FLIGHT PROFILE FORM	17
7	PROFILE MODE	19
8	SAVE/PRINT SCREEN	21
9	GATE DATA UPDATE TABLE	30
10	VIEW GATE PENETRATIONS	33
11	TRACK INFORMATION TABLE	37
12	SPECIFIC POINT TABLE.	44
13	NAVIGATIONAL AID TABLE	45

INTRODUCTION

NDADS, Noise Data Acquisition and Display System, is an interactive, IBM-compatible, PC-based computer program for the user-enhanced automation and creation of flight tracks and profiles for noise analysis. Actual radar data is in the form of *.RAT files. Radar data is superimposed as a background map in order to provide visual references when analyzing radar data and creating new tracks. An additional feature, the ability to display *.PCX format files as a background, makes the rapid generation of flight tracks from data available only in hardcopy format possible.

This manual is structured according to the menu layout and will guide you through the steps for creating tracks and profiles for use with the NOISEMAP6.0¹ or INM4.0² noise prediction codes. Instructions and sample tracks, radar data, and filenames and plots are based on the names and data contained within the distribution disk.

The user may spend a considerable amount of time once gates have been defined and tracks have been "cleaned up." Suggested operational strategies include the following:

1. The creation of several large gates near the outer perimeter of the radar data to break traffic into general directions.
2. Working with a subset from step 1, create smaller gates in methodical fashion, working from the outside in towards the center, near the airport.
3. When a final group of "related" tracks have been highlighted, then proceed to calculate the track statistics and draw the nominal flight paths and profiles.

Upon entry into NDADS, only those tracks SUBSET selected On are displayed. Only On tracks will be used for calculating mean penetration locations. The first step required of the user is to define gates. NDADS will then create mean and standard deviation track-gate penetration locations. These yellow cross-hairs are for visual guidance when "drawing the nominal track." Once complete, the user may then draw the actual flight track as a series of straight line and curved segments.

The basic track creation process starts with the definition of the track type: Departure, Arrival, or Closed Pattern. For all track types the user is prompted to first choose the active runway. The initial segment starting point will automatically be the first point on the active runway. The user may then draw or type in the liftoff point, in feet as measured from the starting point. The user now proceeds to draw the flight track segment by segment. The mouse points to the next point and the nominal flight track is interactively updated on the screen. Once the location has been finalized, a mouse click fixes the point.

CHAPTER 1

Program Operation and System Requirements

An IBM-compatible PC with a 256-color VGA monitor capable of supporting 1024x768 pixels in graphics mode and a Microsoft-compatible two-button mouse are needed. NDADS, operating from the DOS 6.0 prompt requires 4 MG of memory. Disk space requirements for the program executable and run files are approximately 1.5 Megabytes. Radar Data, track and profile files, and input configuration storage space are controlled by the user.

CHAPTER 2

Setup and Installation

NDADS Version 2.0 is distributed with this manual on 3½-inch floppy disk in IBM PC format. The distribution disks contain two self-extracting zip executable files, INSTALL.EXE and SAMPLE.EXE. Table 1 itemizes the particular files contained within the zip executable files:

Table 1
Zip Executable Files

INSTALL.EXE Contains: courb.fon dosxmsf.exe general.smb interact.ini NDADS.exe	Graphics Font File DOS6 High-Memory Handler Graphics Symbol File Screen and Graphics Initialization File NDADS V2.0 Executable
SAMPLE.EXE langley.bps langley.cfg langley.gt8 langley.inm langley.ndd langley.nmt langley.rat langley.xrf	Sample NOISEMAP BPS Ffile Sample NDADS Configuration File Sample NDADS Gate File Sample INM Input File Sample NDADS Background Map File Sample NDADS Nominal Track File Sample NDADS RADAR Data File Sample NDADS Cross-Reference File

NDADS, the high-memory handler, and the graphics files must be installed either in the working project directory or in a directory contained in the DOS path statement. To install the executable, switch to the chosen directory, insert the NDADS disk, and type `a:/INSTALL` where `a:` is the name of your floppy disk drive. This procedure will extract the five files as described in Table 1. Now create or switch to a work or project directory and type `a:/SAMPLE` and press return. Again, `a:` is the name of your floppy drive. This procedure will extract the seven files as described in Table 1.

CHAPTER 3

Invoking NDADS and Specifying the Project Files

To run NDADS from the DOS prompt, go to your directory where the sample Langley test case files are located. Type in NDADS and press return. The PROJECT SCREEN, Figure 1, will appear. The Project Screen contains three types of fields:

1. *Informational Fields:* Black text written on the grey background. These fields may not be edited.
2. *Input Fields:* Indented areas within which data may be entered or modified. The user may enter an editable field by repeatedly pressing the TAB key or by directing the mouse cursor over the area and clicking the left mouse button.
3. *Buttons:* Buttons may be activated by clicking the left mouse button on them. Buttons are used throughout NDADS to perform operations, confirm user selections, or as gateways to other input and informational screens.

The screenshot shows a window titled "PROJECT SCREEN". It contains several input fields and buttons. The fields are arranged in a list-like format, with labels on the left and input areas on the right. The input areas contain the text "langley" followed by a file extension. The buttons are located on the right side of the screen, below the input fields.

Field Label	Field Value
Working Directory:	F:\SOMDADS\
Project Suite Name:	langley
Area Input filename:	langley.BPS
Input CFG filename:	langley.CFG
Input RAT filename:	langley.RAT
Output RAT filename:	langley.OUT
Gate filename:	langley.GTB
Cross Ref. filename:	langley.XRF
Nominal Track name:	langley.NMT
Flight Profile name:	langley.FPR
Power Profile name:	langley.FPW
Background Filename:	langley.NDD
Output listing name:	langley.LST

Buttons on the right side of the screen:

- BUILD NAMES
- BROWSE
- OK
- CANCEL

Figure 1. Project Screen.

The project suite name serves as a default filename builder within NDADS. Enter the project name (Langley for the distributed sample case) in the project suite name input field and then click on the BUILD NAMES button. All the default project filenames with the expected extensions will automatically be generated. Any filenames contained in the input fields will be overwritten with the default names. It is suggested that the BUILD NAMES button be used immediately upon entry into the PROJECT SCREEN, before using the BROWSE button or manually typing in any filenames. Individual filenames and file extensions may be manually edited by tabbing or mouse clicking into the appropriate field and using the delete, backspace, and keyboard keys. All valid 8-character DOS prefixes with 3-character extension filenames are permitted.

The BROWSE button may also be used to update the Project Screen. Clicking on the BROWSE button will produce the OPEN FILE SCREEN, Figure 2. The file type is specified by selecting one of the extensions in the File Type button.

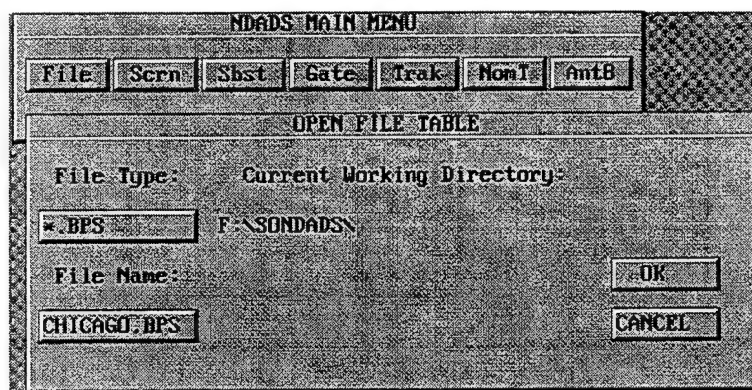


Figure 2. Open File Screen.

Table 2 contains a list of the NDADS project suite default filename extensions and their meaning.

Table 2
NDADS Project Suite Default Filename Extensions

BPS	Baseops File: NOISEMAP 6 BPS format file or file segment containing at minimum runway definitions. Navigational Aids and Specific Points may be accessed and displayed by NDADS on command. An Area Input File must be specified.
INM	Input Deck: INM 4 input format file or file segment containing at a minimum the runway definition. An Area Input File <u>MUST</u> be specified in order to run NDADS.
CFG	Configuration File: ASCII file containing the following coordinates in feet, each on a separate line: The linear offset between the BPS or INM runway coordinate system and the radar coordinate system. These numbers will be subtracted from the BPS or INM coordinates to yield RAT coordinates. The Ground Altitude, feet MSL, at the first endpoint of the first runway. Currently, NDADS contains no terrain algorithms. The lower left- and upper right-hand corners of the Radar Track screen relative to the radar coordinate system origin. This file will be created by NDADS and need not exist upon entry into the program.
RAT	The Radar Tracking file in RAT format. To run NDADS without any radar data, leave the RAT file field blank.
OUT	The new RAT filename in the event that RAT file data is modified by the user in some way. After generation of a new RAT file, it is the user's responsibility to maintain the filename convention (for example, renaming the file *.RAT if desired) and preservation of original RAT files.
GT8	Gate File: This ASCII file is created when Gates are drawn and saved. NDADS maintains this file itself and editing by the user is not necessary. This file will be created automatically by NDADS if a prior GT8 file does not exist.
XRF	Cross-Reference File: This ASCII file contains track and gate penetration information. User intervention is not required on this file. NDADS will create an XRF file if none exists.
NMT	Nominal Track File: This file is read and written, and either created new or appended to as necessary, by NDADS. It contains the nominal track information in either INM or BPS file format as dictated by the area input filename. The user may cut and paste this ASCII file as required. If no flight tracks are drawn and saved, this file will not be created if it did not exist, or modified if it was present.

Table 2 (Continued)

FPR	Flight Profile File: This file is read and written and either created new or appended to as necessary by NDADS. When operating in BPS mode, it contains flight track and power profile identifiers and operation counts. When operating in INM mode it contains altitude, speed, and thrust information.
FPW	Flight Power Profile: This file is only used when operating in BPS mode. It generates the altitude, power, and velocity information for the profiles as drawn by the user in NDADS.
NDD	The NDADS background file in standard *.NDD format. A background file need not be used.
PCX	The PCX file to be displayed as the background in NDADS. This can be anything the user desires. It is the operator's responsibility to generate PCX files in such a manner as to maintain a true 1:1 ratio in the horizontal and vertical directions, as PCX files are not scaleable within NDADS. A background file need not be used.
LST	Output Listing File: This ASCII report file is generated by NDADS and contains such information as RAT file operation counts, gate penetration statistics, aircraft type, and operational breakdowns. This report file is created new or appended to as directed by the user.

When using the BROWSE button, the fields in the PROJECT SCREEN are automatically updated. Extensions other than the defaults must be manually typed by the user in the appropriate PROJECT SCREEN field. Once all the appropriate filenames have been defined, clicking on the OK button opens the MAIN MENU and displays the radar tracks superimposed on the background maps. Selecting CANCEL from the PROJECT SCREEN at this initialization point aborts program execution.

If an INM format area input file is being used, the MAGNETIC DECLINATION SCREEN opens, and the user is prompted to input the angle, in degrees. Application of this angle translates the expected true coordinates as defined in the Area Input file to the expected magnetic coordinate system of the RAT file via the following formulae:

$$X_{NDADS} = (X_{area} - X_{offset}) * \cos(\alpha_{area}) + (Y_{area} - Y_{offset}) * \sin(\alpha_{area})$$

$$Y_{NDADS} = (Y_{area} - Y_{offset}) * \cos(\alpha_{area}) - (X_{area} - X_{offset}) * \sin(\alpha_{area})$$

where AREA denotes as defined in the Area Input File,

OFFSET denotes as defined in the Configuration File, and

NDADS denotes the internal coordinate system which should align with the RAT file coordinate system.

The standard convention for the INM input deck is magnetic, hence the default magnetic declination is 0 degrees, and ordinarily need not be modified.

When using graphics image files as backgrounds within NDADS, either PCX (PC Paintbrush) or Uncompressed BMP format files may be loaded. The nearest available screen mode which matches the contents of the file will be used within NDADS. The image will be justified in the lower left corner of the screen. If it is too large to fit on the screen, the bottom left corner is displayed. Any palette information contained within the background file will override the NDADS initialization, possibly causing display problems. It is therefore recommended that only 256-color 1024x768 graphics images are imported into NDADS.

CHAPTER 4

The RADAR TRACK SCREEN

Once the Project files have been properly identified and NDADS has been initialized, the RADAR TRACK SCREEN, Figure 3, will appear. This contains a 1024x768 pixel area where the selected background file (if any) is displayed and any available RAT file data is superimposed. Runways are contained within the NDD file and are displayed in pink. If an alternative background format (e.g., PCX or BMP) has been selected, it is the user's responsibility to incorporate the runways into that file for display purposes. NDADS does not separately draw runways by default. They may be explicitly turned on by selection ANT8/Update Runways (see Chapter 11).

As specified by the NDD file format, the roads are drawn in grey; rivers, streams and lakes in blue; and runways and airfields in magenta. Upon entry, all navigational aids and specific (BPS format Area Input files only) points are turned off.

If the XRF file does not exist on entry into NDADS, by default all tracks are turned on and displayed in RED; otherwise, off tracks are pale grey as specified in the XRF file.

The lower left corner of the screen displays a scale bar for gauging distances. The top left portion of the screen contains the MAIN MENU and an indicator of the operational mode status. The bottom line of the MAIN MENU, the STATUS BOX, is used to display processing, informational data, and error messages. There are seven buttons contained in the MAIN MENU. Each button actuates a pull-down menu grouped by functionality.

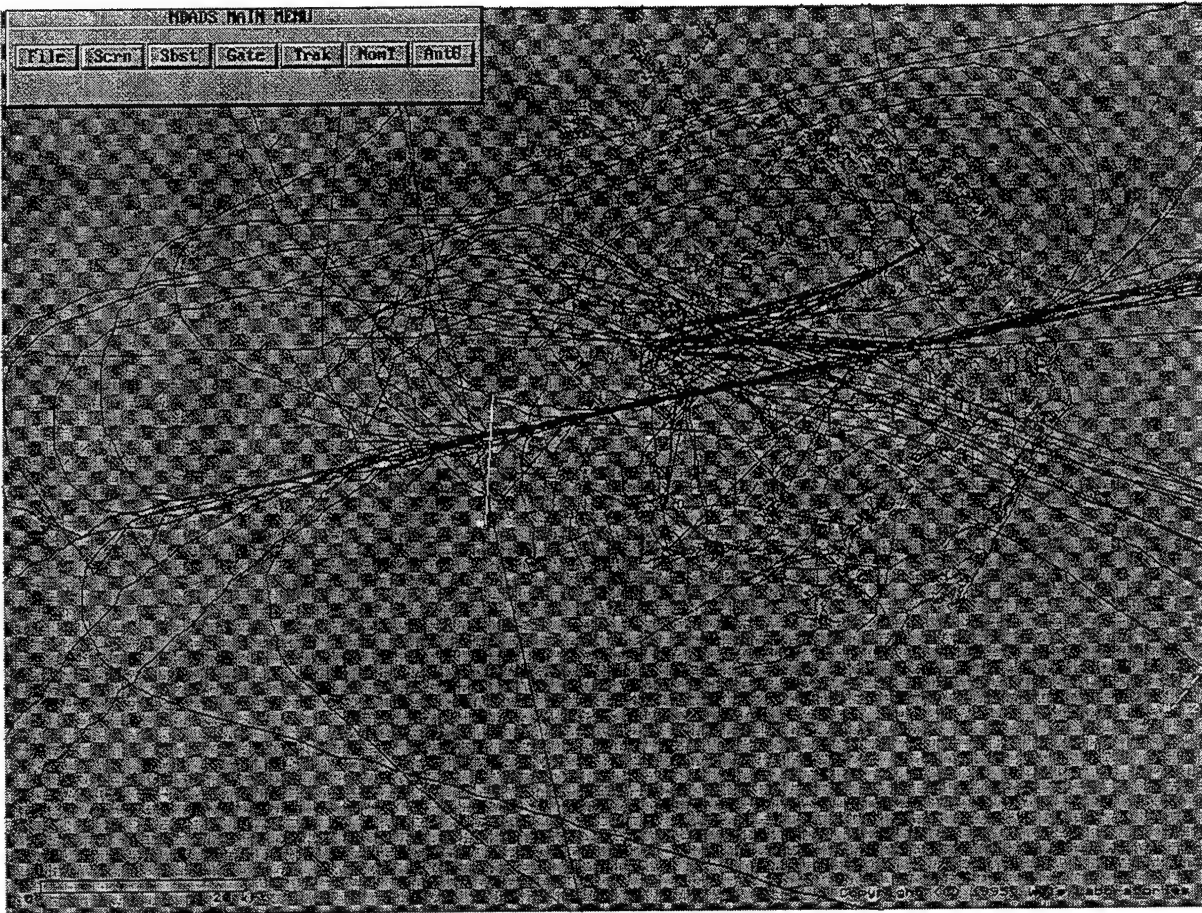


Figure 3. RADAR TRACK SCREEN.

Tables 3 and 4 contain the overall function hierarchies where operating in TRACK mode and Profile mode, respectively. Each pull-down menu associated with the seven buttons is described in the following seven chapters.

Table 3
Function Hierarchy for Track Mode

FILE Project Open Mode DXF Summary Save/Print Exit	SCRN Zoom In Zoom Out Pan Image Center Data Pointer Zoom Values Re-Draw	SBST Select by Aircraft Type Operation Start Time Operation Type Runway On Gate Penetrations Calculate Using Current Selections Turn All Data ON	GATE Draw New Gate Type In New Gate Toggle ON/OFF All Gates Gate List Update View Gate Penetrations
.....	TRAK Toggle All Tracks ON/OFF Insert Track ON/OFF Station Calculate Track Penetrations Turn On Tracks Thru ON Gates Edit a Particular Track Individual Track Info	NOMT Straight Segment Curved Segment Delete Segment New Trak	ANTS Runway Labels Specific Points Navigational Aids Track Labels

Table 4
Function Hierarchy for Profile Mode

FILE Project Open Mode DXF Summary Save/Print Exit	SCRN Zoom In Zoom Out Run Image Center Data Pointer Zoom Values Re-Draw	MODE Change	VGT8 Gate List Update View Gate Penetrations
.....	PROF Edit	NOMP Add New Segment Delete Segment	ANTS Runways Specific Points Navigational Aids Track Labels

CHAPTER 5

File Management Utilities

Seven options as described in Tables 3 and 4 are available within the File Manager Menu:

- PROJECT: This opens the PROJECT SCREEN (see Chapter 3). At any time during program execution, the user may update filename information associated with the project. If the display data (background maps or radar data) is changed, it is the user's responsibility to manually Re-Draw the screen data (see Chapter 6). Configurational information, the Area input file, and Configuration file may not be changed after program execution has begun.
- OPEN: This feature, the OPEN FILE TABLE (Figure 2) allows the user to read in and overlay data on the existing RADAR TRACK SCREEN. Permissible file types are: RAT OUT, GT8, XRF, NMT, FPR, FPW, NDD, PCX, and LST. The other filetypes (BPS, INM, and CFG) may be selectable; however, they will have no effect since the data has already been read into program memory. Attempting to use the OK button with an invalid file-type will display the following message: "OPENITUP: Impermissible file". User-selected operation requires shutdown and re-initialization of NDADS. All filetypes may be BROWSED; however, either select a permissible file extension before depressing the OK button, or use the CANCEL button.

To open up a previously created nominal track, flight, or power profile and overlay it on the current screen, select the appropriate file extension and filename from the OPEN FILE TABLE and press the OK button. Depending on the filetype, the appropriate form for viewing the input file and selecting the input data will be displayed.

*.NMT Files: The NOMINAL TRACK FORM (Figure 4) is used to select the nominal track for screen display. The Track No. Button activates a pull-down menu from which the desired track may be selected. The other fields in the form – Track ID, Runway ID, Track Type, #Segments, Track Definition, and Track Comments – are automatically

NDADS MAIN MENU

NOMINAL TRACK FORM

File Name:
 Track No.

Track ID:
 Track Comments:

Runway ID:
 F-15 Departures form
Straight then gentle

Track Type:

Segments:

Nominal Track Definition

43036	0
166705	30

Figure 4. NOMINAL TRACK FORM.

updated. Clicking on the Nominal Track Definition button opens a mouse/arrow-activated scrolling window containing the full track definition. Only a partial definition is shown on the NOMINAL TRACK FORM. Likewise, the Track Comment button activates a mouse/arrow activated scrolling window containing the full Track comments. The escape key closes each of these windows. The active runway may be changed for incoming nominal tracks by depressing the runway button. From the RUNWAY SELECTION TABLE (see Figure 5 and Chapter 11), turn ON the desired runway. To display the selected track, press OK, or use the cancel button to exit the NOMINAL TRACK FORM. Tracks read in now reside in memory and may be edited or appended to using the nominal track drawing options. They may also be output and saved.

*.FPR Files: The FLIGHT PROFILE FORM (see Figure 6) is used to select the flight profile for screen display. The Profile No. button activates a pull-down menu from which the desired profile may be selected. The other fields in the form, Profile ID, Profile Type, Aircraft Type, Aircraft Code, Flight Track ID, Runup Time (seconds), and Power Units are automatically updated. Clicking on the Profile definition buttons a mouse/arrow-activated scrolling window containing the full profile definition. Only a partial definition is shown on the FLIGHT PROFILE FORM. Likewise, the profile comment button activates a mouse/arrow-activated scrolling window containing the full profile comments. The escape key closes each of these windows. To display the selected profile, select OK, otherwise use the cancel button. Profiles read in now reside in memory and may be edited or appended to using the flight profile drawing options. They may also be output and saved.

- MODE: This menu option is the gateway to the Profile information. The OPERATION MODE SCREEN contains two buttons, Track and Profile. When one is ON, the other is OFF. Click on either button to toggle between Track and Profile modes. When working with radar tracks, gates,

NDADS MAIN MENU

File Scrn Sbst Gate Trak NomI Ant8

RUNWAY SELECTION TABLE

Select a Runway 5 26D

X Location	Y Location
5687.6	-1262.4
-4043.2	-3468.4

26D ON DELETE

UPDATE OK CANCEL

Figure 5. RUNWAY SELECTION TABLE.

NDADS MAIN MENU

FLIGHT PROFILE FORM

Profile ID:	<input type="text"/>	Profile No:	<input type="text"/>
Profile Type:	<input type="text" value="Arrival"/>	<input type="text" value="1"/>	
Aircraft Type:	<input type="text" value="Based"/>		
Aircraft Code:	<input type="text" value="1 F-14"/>		
Flight Track ID:	<input type="text"/>		
Runup Time (sec):	<input type="text" value="5"/>		
Day Ops (#):	<input type="text" value="00"/>		
Evening Ops (#):	<input type="text" value="00"/>		
Night Ops (#):	<input type="text" value="00"/>		
Power Units:	<input type="text" value="2 Thr"/>		
Ground Alt. MSL:	<input type="text" value="300"/>		
Comments:	<input type="text"/>		

OK CANCEL

Figure 6. FLIGHT PROFILE FORM.

and nominal tracks, the Track mode must be used. Profile mode (Figure 7) should be used with altitude profiles, velocity, and power profiles. After selecting the OK button, if Profile mode was on, NDADS will prompt the user to enter the POWER WINDOW AXES LIMITS if no power data is contained in the RAT file. Min and max values default to 0.0 and 1.0, respectively; however, any values the user desires may be utilized. Select the OK button for the values to be applied. The screen will automatically refresh after changing the MODE of operation.

- DXF: This option allows the creation of a DXF Background and Radar Track file which may then be plotted using third-party software. When entering the DXF OUTPUT SCREEN, the screen is refreshed and the specified file created. Caution must be used since exercising the ESC key to cancel track drawing to the screen will also have the same effect on the output DXF file. Only the background NDD file and Radar Tracks will appear in the DXF files. Other format background files will not be output to the DXF output file. The user must enter a new filename. Appending to or overwriting prior DXF files are not permitted.
- SUMMARY: The summary file, as specified in the PROJECT SCREEN is an ASCII file containing operation, statistical, and track and gate information based on the current project and track and gate settings. This summary text file contains all available operations information based on the current SUBSET ON/OFF Cross-Reference selections in the XRF arrays in memory. Also referenced are the current ON gate definitions. The subset Selection criteria as well as the ARTS filename are listed in the output file. The tabulated data includes for all SUBSET ON flight tracks:
 1. Total number of flight tracks containing data;
 2. Total number of flight tracks containing 2 or fewer points;
 3. Total number of flight tracks by aircraft type;
 4. Total number of flight tracks by Day/Evening/Night;
 5. Breakdown of flight tracks by AC type and time;
 6. For ON Gates, total number of flight tracks by AC type and time;
 7. The CODE and OPER label fields are listed for ON tracks.

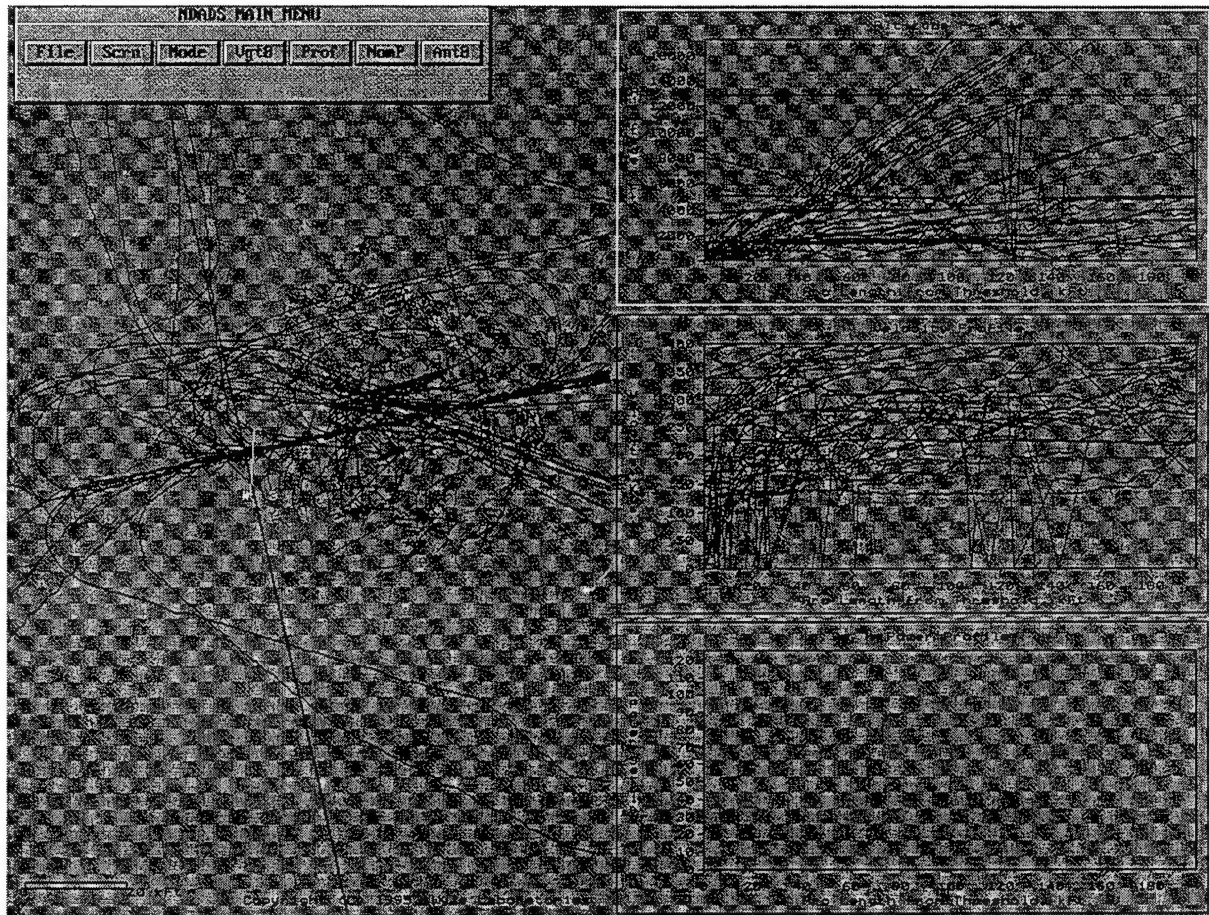


Figure 7. PROFILE MODE.

“Processing” appears in the bottom line of the MAIN MENU during data analysis. After completion, the option to browse the ASCII file is presented. The up and own arrows, the Page Up and Draw key or the mouse may be used to scroll through the file. ESCape closes the file and returns to NDADS.

- SAVE/PRINT: The SAVE/PRINT SCREEN (Figure 8) contains a list of possible output file types, the specific filenames, and the save status: YES or NO. The upper portion contains the file save information. NDADS print capability consists of creating print files tailored to the particular printer model. It is up to the user to then send them manually to the printer queue via the DOS command

copy file.prn LPT1

where file.prn is the print filename and LPT1 is the DOS printer port designator for the particular PC.

The right column consists of YES/NO toggle buttons. Each filetype may be controlled individually. If no output data is available – for example, no nominal tracks have been created – the YES/NO button has no effect.

The Printer output files may also be independently controlled. If any of the printer output files with default exterior PLT are identified as YES, the PRINT/SCALE options screen is opened. From within this menu the user may select a printer type as well as a scale or drawing size. As before, the use of the ESC key to cancel track drawing to the screen will also have the same effect as the output print file.

The five printer output files and the accessibility limitations are as below:

Track View: Assemble from both track and profile modes. The scale and printer menus are automatically opened. This creates a print file with the default extension PLT or a PCX file if the extension PCX has been specified. Track view and profile plots are clean plots, containing background drawing, tracks, and profiles. And only one drawing per page. Screen dumps are restricted by the screen resolution and contain for profile modes 4 plots per page.

NDADS MAIN MENU

File	Scrn	Sbst	Gate	Trak	NomT	AntB
------	------	------	------	------	------	------

SAVE PRINT SCREEN

Item	Filename	Save?
Gate Data	langley GTB	YES
Cross References	langley XRF	YES
Configuration	langley CFG	YES
Flight Track	langley RAT	NO
Nominal Track	langley NMT	NO
Flight Profile	langley FPR	NO
----- Printer Output Files -----		
Track View	track.plt	NO
Altitude Profile	altit.pcx	NO
Velocity Profile	veloc.pcx	NO
Power Profile	power.pcx	NO
Screen Dump	screen.pcx	NO

BROWSE
OK
CANCEL

Figure 8. SAVE/PRINT SCREEN.

Altitude Profile: Only within Profile modes is this option available.

Velocity Profile: Only within Profile modes is this option available.

Power Profile: Only within Profile modes is this option available.

Screen Dump: This is available from both track and profile modes.

DXF Output: This feature creates a DXF file of the data drawn in the currently selected screen mode. This file will contain the background map, tracks, gates, and nominal track. In PROFILE MODE this will contain the data as drawn in the currently selected PROFILE mode: Altitude, Velocity, or Power setting.

- EXIT: This terminates program execution. The GT8, XRF, and CFG files are automatically updated. If nominal track or flight profile data has been created, the user has the opportunity to save it.

CHAPTER 6

Screen Control Utilities

Table 3 itemized the screen control menu options available when in Track mode. All the items on this menu control fundamental display parameters, the basic lower left and upper right coordinates, and the actual screen display itself.

- ZOOMIN: Draw a rubberbanded zoom box around the desired area by clicking the mouse on one corner and then dragging the rubberbanded box to the opposite corner and fixing it with a second mouse click. The proper aspect ratio in order to preserve a 1:1, x:y ratio on the track window is maintained. This feature is only available in Track Mode.
- ZOOMOUT: This doubles the window size. The current screen center is maintained and do the X range and Y range of data displayed on the RADAR TRACK SCREEN are doubled. This feature is only available in Track Mode.
- PAN IMAGE: This menu requires a mouse click at the new screen center location. The lower line of the NDADS MAIN MENU displays mouse and real-world units information. This feature is only available in Track Mode.
- CENTER DATA: This routine restores the zoom and pan coordinates such that the display area is centered on (0,0) and horizontal extent displays 100,000 feet. This feature is only available in Track Mode.
- POINTER: This activates the mouse pointer. As the pointer is moved around on the current screen, the units are displayed on the lower line of the NDADS MAIN MENU. This feature is particularly useful for determining alignment of alternative format PCX background files. To cancel pointer option, hit the ESC key. This feature is available in all modes and is dependent on the current mode selection.
- ZOOM VALUES: A table is opened within which the user specifies the min and max ordinate and abscissa limits. For track mode this corresponds to minimum and maximum x-values as well as minimum y-value. The calculate button is then used to determine the remaining maximum Y-value. This ensures a 1:1 X:Y ratio on the display screens, avoiding

track distortion. When operating in Profile mode, the Zoom value option controls the axis limits of the current mode selection: altitude, velocity, or power. The horizontal and vertical limits are independent of one another and may be saved as such. However, leaving the horizontal axis, are length along the track, affects all three graphs independent of the current mode selection.

- REDRAW: This option clears and refreshes the screen drawing only current information.

CHAPTER 7

Subset Selection Utilities

The SUBSET SELECTION MENU (SBST) (only available from RADAR TRACK MODE) allows rapid filtering of radar data by adjusting the Track Status to one of three display/processing modes. Subset selection may only occur when in Track Mode. Tracks not meeting ALL of the user-specified criteria are not displayed. There are three display/processing modes used within NDADS:

SUBSET-ON ON: Track displayed in red, will be considered when calculating track penetrations, statistics, and creating output summary listings.

OFF: Track displayed in grey, will not be considered when calculating track penetrations, statistics, and creating output summary listings.

SUBSET-OFF: Track not displayed on the screen not considered in any analyses.

When multiple selection criteria have been specified by the user, ALL must be met for the track to have SUBSET-ON status. For example, if only Day operations of F-16s are specified, only those tracks whose start time fulfill both the time AND aircraft type criteria will be flagged as SUBSET-ON. All others will be SUBSET-OFF. Both the subset selections and cross-references between tracks and gate penetrations are written to the specified XRF file upon program termination and file saves.

- Select By Aircraft Type: The aircraft Type subset selection form displays a list of aircraft types (maximum number = 36) as found in the input RAT radar file. The user may toggle each of these aircraft types ON or OFF. Subset calculations will perform a string match on the aircraft type field in the RAT file. The string matching algorithm used within NDADS is case-sensitive. All the radar data will be scanned and the ON/OFF/SUBSET-OFF status updated according to the user selection criteria.
- Subset Select by Operation Start Time: Consistency with the noise prediction codes capabilities dictates a breakdown into three time groups as

shown in Table 5. The times contained in the RAT file are in seconds after midnight, local time. The first point in the radar track is used for selection purposes.

Table 5
Noise Predictor Codes

Period	Start Time (Greater Than or Equal To)	End Time (less than)
Day	07:00	19:00
Evening	19:00	22:00
Night	22:00	07:00

Time selection criteria will be used in addition to any other selection criteria in determining the Track SUBSET ON or OFF status.

- Subset Select by Operation Type: Upon selection of the operation type, the OPERATION TYPE SELECTION screen is opened. Within the RAT file, three standard case-sensitive Operation Type codes, as shown in Table 6, are used:

Table 6
Operation Type Codes

Code	Meaning
Arri	Arrival of an aircraft or sortie to the airfield.
Depa	Departure of an aircraft or sortie from the airfield.
Over	The aircraft or sortie is just passing through the radar coverage area and does not make contact with the runways.

In addition, two user-definable operation type codes may be entered into the appropriate fields in the form for special radar data screening purposes. Operation type selection criteria will be used in addition to any other selection criteria in determining the track SUBSET ON or OFF status. If Operation types are not to be used in Subset selection, turn all operation types ON by depressing the ALL ON button.

- Subset Select by Runway: The SELECT BY RUNWAY SCREEN displays a list of the available runways within NDADS and their selection status. The case-sensitive runway labels contained within this form are obtained

from the Area Input filename, and should match the runway labels in the RAT file. If runways are not to be considered in the selection criteria, turn all the runways ON by depressing the ALL ON button.

Runway selection criteria must be satisfied as well as any other specified selections in order for a track to be SUBSET selected ON.

- Subset Select by On Gate Penetrations: Data may also be filtered according to gate penetrations. The Subset select by Gate Penetration screens allows the user to specify which gates are to be considered by turning them ON. Prior cross-references need not be calculated. All tracks are initially turned ON, then cross-references to ON gates for particular track penetrations are determined. When used in conjunction with other Subset selection parameters, all criteria must be satisfied in order for the track to remain SUBSET selected ON.
- Calculate Using Current Selections: All the current subset selection criteria will be used to determine each track's SUBSET ON or OFF status. The screen will be cleared and redrawn reflecting the SUBSET calculation results.
- Turn All Data On: This feature overwrites any prior subset selections and explicitly turns each and every track to SUBSET ON status.

CHAPTER 8

Mode Utilities

This menu is only available from PROFILE MODE. It opens up the PROFILE MODE SELECTION SCREEN which contains three toggle buttons: Arrival, Departure, and Closed Pattern. Only one may be turned on at any given time. This changes the active profile window, as evidenced by the white border. When creating DXF files, only data within the currently selected screen is output to the DXF file.

CHAPTER 9

GATE and Vertical Gate Utilities

Gates are windows in space which are used to bundle flight tracks together. Gates may be used for systematic grouping and filtering of radar tracks and profiles, and for aid in developing nominal flight tracks and profiles. Gates are interactively drawn using the mouse on either the RADAR TRACK or PROFILE SCREEN with altitude limits specified via the GATE DATA UPDATE table (Figure 9) form. Track penetrations are calculated and the tracks and gate cross-references are updated and the screen redrawn to reflect the track penetrations. Tracks passing through the ON gates are drawn in red, with the remainder in pale grey. Gates are independently controlled and may be turned ON or OFF. ON gates are displayed in white, and OFF gates in grey. A detailed description of the Gate Utilities options follows.

- Draw New Gate: *From Radar Track View Mode:* Move the mouse to one endpoint location of the gate. As the mouse moves, location information is displayed in the status box in the MAIN MENU. The X- and Y-values displayed are in the RAT file radar coordinate system. The length of the gate, in the same units, is also shown and interactively updated. A mouse click fixes the first endpoint of the gate. Move the mouse to the other gate endpoint. A gate line will be interactively updated as the mouse moves. Another mouse click fixes the second (XY) location of the gate. The GATE DATA UPDATE TABLE (Figure 9) will now be displayed. A minimum and maximum altitude, in feet MSL, must be entered. A gate label can also be defined. The ON/OFF gate status is indicated via the button. The default when creating a new gate is ON; however, it may be toggled OFF by depressing the status button.

During gate drawing, depressing the right mouse button will open the GATE DATA UPDATE TABLE, where location values may be typed in directly.

From Profile View Mode: Move the mouse to the desired arc-length location and click the left mouse button. The mouse may now be moved

NDADS MAIN MENU

File Scrn Sbst Gate Trak NomT AntB

GATE DATA UPDATE TABLE

Select a Gate 1 # 1

X Location	Y Location	Z Location
44386.00	20651.00	00
54751.00	-3508.00	10000.00

1 ON UPDATE CANCEL

DELETE CALCULATE OK

Figure 9. GATE DATA UPDATE TABLE.

in a vertical plane (vertical gates are restricted to constant arc-length) to the second altitude limit. As the mouse moves, the gate is interactively updated on the screen, as is the status box displaying the arc-length location, altitude limits, and vertical gate span. During the interactive drawing process, the right mouse button may be used to enter the GATE UPDATE TABLE to directly type in the desired gate endpoint locations.

Given the vertical gate arc-length calculation, it is impossible to link together both gates and vertical gates. Hence two sets of gates must be created and maintained within NDADS.

- Type In New Gate: If gate endpoint coordinates are known directly, the drawing of gates may be bypassed and the GATE DATA UPDATE TABLE or VERTICAL GATE UPDATE TABLE is opened directly via this menu option.
- Toggle On/Off All Gates: This menu changes the ON/OFF status of all gates to either ON or OFF. The screen is automatically updated to reflect the new gate status. This feature is not available in vertical gate mode.
- Gate List Update: The GATE LIST UPDATE SCREEN (Figure 9) contains all the initial information about the gates or vertical gates as specified by the current operational mode.

The currently selected gate indice and label is displayed in the Select A Gate button. Different gates may be selected by clicking the button and selecting from the pull-down menu. After selection, the form is updated with the new values. It is the user's responsibility to re-calculate gate penetrations after updating critical fields. X, Y, and Z locations of the gate corners in the RAT file coordinate system are shown. These fields may be edited.

The lower left entry field above the Delete key contains the editable Gate Label (Char*4). Adjacent to the Gate label is the gate status which may be toggled ON and OFF by clicking on the button.

UPDATE: The UPDATE key reads the typed values in the form into memory. The pull-down Select A Gate button/menu are also updated to reflect gate deletions or gate label changes.

The CALCULATE key recalculates track and gate penetrations xxxx the current gate values. For example, several flight tracks are at a slightly higher altitude than the upper gate limit and hence missed during the cross-reference calculations. The upper altitude limit is increased via the GATE DATA UPDATE TABLE. New track penetrations will be determined and the screen redrawn.

CANCEL returns to the MAIN MENU. All user entries since either entering the GATE DATA UPDATE TABLE or pressing the CALCULATE key (whichever occurred last) will be disregarded.

OK updates the gate data in memory. Any modifications to the gate locations may invalidate current track and gate penetration cross-references, and will not be automatically calculated. It is advisable under most circumstances to use TRAK/CALCULATE track penetrations to properly update the cross-references.

To delete a gate, select the gate of choice and depress the delete key. A confirmation prompt is requested before the gate will actually be deleted.

- VIEW GATE PENETRATIONS: As a visual and mathematical aid to developing gates and nominal flight tracks, the capability to view the gates and flight track penetrations from the front rather than in just a top view has been developed within NDADS. This feature is not available from profile mode with vertical gates. In order to view penetrations, they must have been calculated using TRAK/Calculate Track penetrations. In addition, it is the user's responsibility to maintain the cross-reference list by explicitly calculating track penetrations when changes, additions, or deletions to the gate data have been made.

When VIEW GATE PENETRATIONS has been chosen, the GATE DATA UPDATE TABLE appears. As the user selects gates, the penetration screen will automatically appear (Figure 10). The gate area through which tracks are partially cross-referenced is shown in solid white. A true 1:1 distance:altitude ratio is maintained. The lower and upper altitude limits are displayed within the window. Tracks as viewed on end are shown as

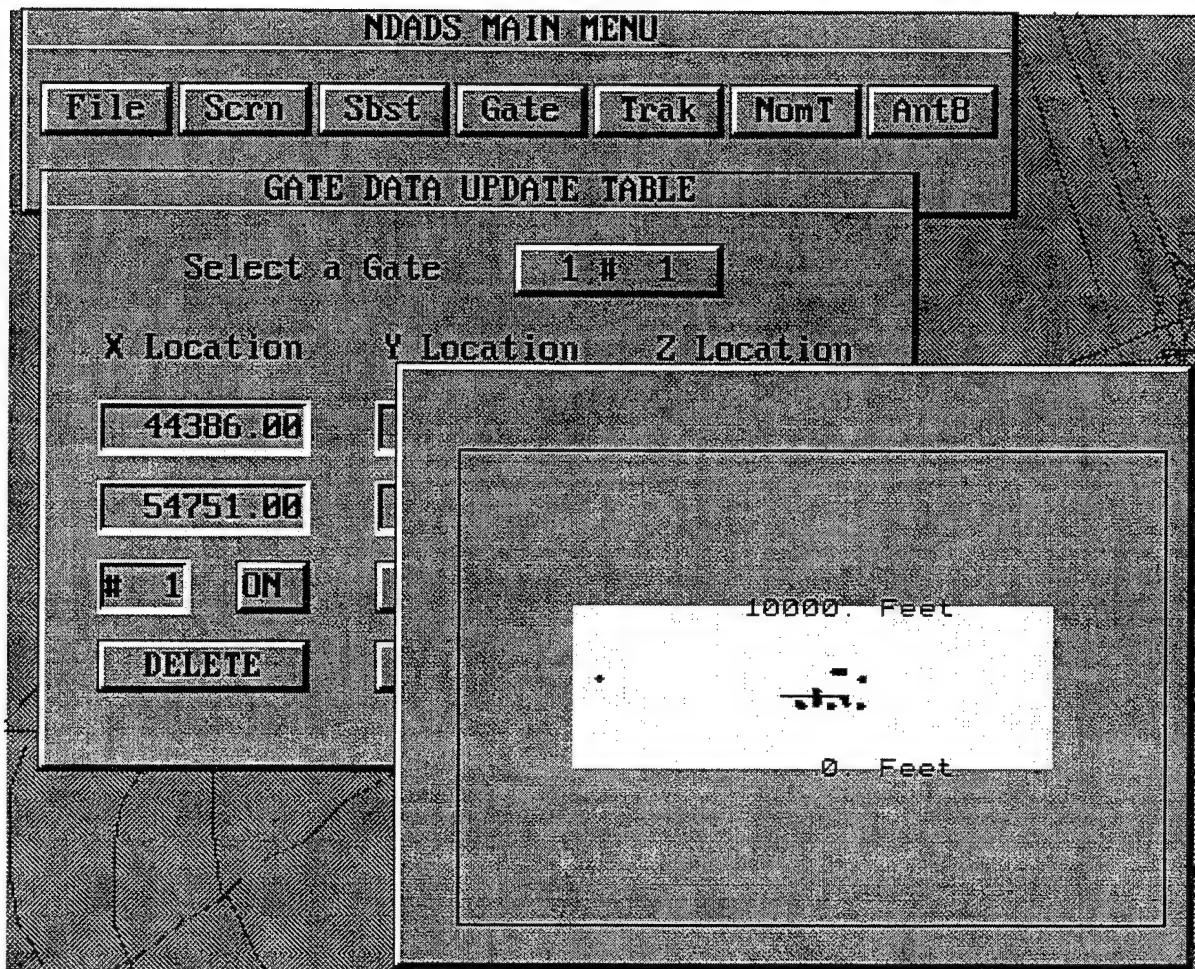


Figure 10. VIEW GATE PENETRATIONS.

red symbols. A cross-hair is also drawn as the penetration chart. The origin of the cross-hair corresponds to the mean track location. The width of the cross-hairs in the length and height directions reflects one standard deviation of the track penetration in those directions, respectively.

The user may toggle between the GATE LIST UPDATE TABLE and the track penetration plot by clicking the mouse. As different gates are selected, the penetration plot is updated accordingly. Modifications to the gate locations may be made from the GATE LIST UPDATE TABLE. In order to reflect these changes in the track penetration plot, the calculate button must be used. NOTE: Only ON tracks within the subset selected ON set of tracks will be analyzed when calculating track penetrations.

CHAPTER 10

Track and Profile Utilities

The track utilities menu contains operations associated with track drawing, displaying, and calculating. Within NDADS each series of radar transponder points associated with a particular beacon code is considered one track. These tracks, contained in the RAT file, are superimposed on the background map. Nominal tracks, created by the user, are used by the noise analyses codes and are explained in Chapter 10.

The following explains the features in the Track and Profile Menu as applicable (see Tables 3 and 4).

- Toggle All Tracks or Profiles ON/OFF: All tracks are initially turned to ON. Selection a second time turns them all OFF. Subset selected OFF tracks remain subset selected OFF. The RADAR TRACK window is updated to reflect the changes. ESC to cancel screen redraw impacts only the display, not the actual ON/OFF status.
- Invert Track or Profile ON/OFF Status: This feature changes all ON tracks to OFF and OFF tracks to ON. Subset selected OFF tracks are not considered. The RADAR TRACK AREA will be updated to reflect the ON/OFF status changes.
- Calculate Track or Profile Penetrations: All ON tracks and ON gates are analyzed in this process. Tracks which penetrate gates will remain ON; the rest will be turned OFF. The screen is updated to reflect the penetration calculations.
- Turn ON Tracks Through ON Gates: This feature is meaningful only if track penetrations have been calculated and track and gate cross-references established. After selection, the GATE DATA UPDATE TABLE is opened for the purposes of identifying the desired gates. Upon entry, all gates are turned OFF. The user may select any number of gates to display cross-referenced tracks simply by turning them ON. After the OK button has been depressed, the screen will update with the new track status. Tracks with positive cross-references, i.e., tracks which actually penetrate the gates, will be drawn ON, in red. Those which do not will be OFF in grey.

When grouping large amounts of RAT data into manageable bundles for creating nominal tracks, gates should be drawn in a methodical and systematic fashion. After all penetrations have been calculated, any remaining unreferenced tracks may be easily viewed by selecting turn ON tracks through ON gates with all gates ON. The invert track ON/OFF status may then be used to clearly identify those unreferenced tracks. Summary operation information may also be easily be generated for quantifying these unreferenced tracks. This feature is not available in Profile mode, as all vertical gates are always ON.

- Edit a Particular Track or Profile: (UNDER CONSTRUCTION)
- Individual Track or Profile Information: On occasion the user may find it necessary to identify and edit individual track qualifiers. This feature opens up a data form which may be viewed and edited. Simply point at the desired track and click the mouse button. When using this option in Profile Mode, only the altitude distribution may be chosen for point & click information. The processing time is highly dependent on the number of ON tracks. Internally each is scanned and a proximity factor calculated. As all tracking data is stored and read from the direct access RAT file (rather than imposing a memory limit induced maximum number of tracks). This may take several seconds or even a minute, depending on the amount of RAT data.

Once the selected track has been identified, the track or profile is drawn in black and the TRACK INFORMATION TABLE (Figure 11) is opened. All available flight track information is displayed. The user may update the following fields:

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| • Track ON/OFF Status | • RAT User Field |
| • Call Sign | • Beacon Code |
| • Aircraft Type | • Date |
| • Runway | • # Aircraft in the Sortie |
| • Operation Type | • Reserved Code |

These changes may be saved to disk in the form of a new complete RAT file, with the filename as specified in the TRACK INFORMATION TABLE. After saving the data, the user has the option of switching to the new updated RAT file for continued NDADS execution. If the TRACK INFORMATION TABLE was opened just for viewing purposes rather than for changing data, the CANCEL button should be used to return to the NDADS MAIN MENU.

NDADS MAIN MENU

File Scrn SbSt Gate Trak Non1 Ant8

TRACK INFORMATION TABLE

Working Directory: F:\SSONDADS\

Input RAT filename: langley.RAT

Output RAT filename: langley.OUT

Sortie # 31 Status: ON

Call Sign

Aircraft F15

Runway 26

Operation Arr1

User Info 1104

Beacon 4661

Date

Aircraft 1

Res. Code 0

SAVE TO DISK CANCEL

Figure 11. TRACK INFORMATION TABLE.

CHAPTER 11

Nominal Track and Flight Profile Utilities

One of the primary intentions of NDADS is the rapid creation of flight tracks and profiles based on actual RADAR data. The previous four chapters describing the Screen, Subset, Gate, and Track utilities are aimed at creating meaningful subsets of radar track data from which Nominal Tracks are to be drawn. This chapter describes the actual Nominal Track and Flight Profile creation process.

Arc-length distances as displayed in radar track mode are in feet relative to the threshold point. When operating NDADS in BPS mode, the departure threshold, or $S = 0.0$ point, is at the beginning of the active runway; the arrival threshold, also $s = 0$, is the endpoint of the active runway. Arrivals are drawn in reverse. Displaced thresholds are not currently implemented in NDADS. Instead, use an additional runway whose endpoints correspond to the displaced threshold points. When operating NDADS in INM mode, the departure threshold, or $S = 0$ point, is the beginning of the active runway; the arrival threshold is at $S < 0$ and may be placed by the user. The second point must be at $S = 0$.

Nominal tracks are required to start with a straight segment aligned with the chosen runway. In BPS mode this requirement is reversed for arrivals. Subsequent segments may be either curved or straight. Curved segments are required to be circular in shape and tangent to the end of the previous segment. A detailed description for the Nominal Track and Flight Profile Utilities follows.

- Radar Track View:

Straight Segment: Draw a straight segment. If this is the first segment in the Nominal Track, the RUNWAY SELECTION TABLE (Figure 5) is opened. All runways are initially turned OFF. The user identifies the ONE runway for this track by toggling its status to ON. Runways may be selected by clicking on the Runway Selection button and choosing one from the list of available runways. Other information about the runways including coordinates and name is displayed in this form. After one runway has been turned ON, press the OK button.

After the runway has been identified, the track type must be selected. The OPERATION SELECTION FORM is displayed. Toggle between Arrival, Departure, and Closed Pattern types. The buttons are automatically linked that only one operation type may be selected at a time. When done, press the OK button.

If multiple runways or no runways have been selected, an error message appears. The cancel button terminates the straight Nominal Track creation and returns to the NDADS MAIN MENU.

During the track drawing process, the status box indicates both the noise position heading and track length using the RAT file radar coordinate system. At any time the right mouse button may be clicked to open up the STRAIGHT SEGMENT INPUT FORM. The user may alternatively type in the segment length and press OK. Cancel returns to the NDADS MAIN MENU without creating the segment.

Curved Segment: After at least one straight nominal track segment has been created, the user may elect to draw a curved segment. The cross-hair points to the end of the curved segment. As the mouse is moved, the screen is updated interactively with a circular segment which is tangent to the previous segment and ends at the mouse location. Curved segments may follow either straight or curved segments. As the mouse is moved, the STATUS BOX displays information about the curved segment including the radius of the segment in the RAT file units and the initial heading angle of the segment, the ending heading angle of the segment in degrees, and the overall change in heading for the segment.

Also displayed and interactively updated on the screen is a straight segment, tangent to the end of the curved segment. This may be used to guide the curved segment endpoint location while considering a potential succeeding straight segment.

As in the STRAIGHT SEGMENT creation, the right mouse button may be clicked to alternatively type in the curved segment definition. The CURVED SEGMENT INPUT FORM displays and allows the user to

update the segment radius and change in heading in degrees. Sign convention dictates that a positive heading change is a right turn.

DELETE SEGMENT: This option deletes the last segment created, effectively backing up by one segment. If the first segment is deleted, the chosen runway selection and operation type are also deleted and must again be defined if creating another nominal track.

New Track: If a previous track was read in, created, or otherwise loaded into memory, the user will be given the option to save and append the nominal track to the current nominal track file. Choosing NO clears the track out of memory without saving it to disk. Choosing YES opens up the NOMINAL TRACK DEFINITION FORM (Figure 4) where the nominal track filename may be changed, and when the track ID and track comments may be input. After track saving or denial, the user is prompted to select a runway and operation type as in the initial straight segment selection.

- Profile Mode: When in profile mode (Figure 7), the three graphs on the right side, Altitude, Velocity, and Power Profiles display background radar data, vertical gates, and mean and standard deviation of the track and gate penetration locations. This information may be used to guide in the profile creation process.

Add New Segment: The first time this is selected, the user is prompted via the OPERATION MODE SCREEN (Chapter 5) to specify arrival or departure profile. For departures in both BPS and INM modes, the starting point is restructured to arc-length, $S = 0$. For arrivals in BPS mode the same is true; however, for INM modes the ground deceleration roll must be entered starting with a negative arc-length. The second point is therefore restricted to $S = 0$. Clicking on the right mouse button opens up the NOMINAL PROFILE INPUT FORM where the user may directly type in the values.

Once the first altitude point has been chosen, the velocity becomes the active chart, as evidenced by the white border. The user may now click the left button on the velocity or, via a right mouse click type the velocity value into the NOMINAL PROFILE INPUT FORM.

The Power Profile Chart now becomes active and the power setting must be clicked on or typed in.

After the initial points have been specified, the endpoint of the segment must be entered in a similar fashion. The segment display is interactively updated as the user moves the mouse on the display. Using the interactive drawing process, a vertical bar on all the displays marks the arc-length location of the mouse in order to determine the appropriate arc-length breakpoints considering not only altitude and velocity radar data but also if available power data too.

DELETE A SEGMENT: This feature deletes the last drawn profile segment. Additional segments may be appended.

PROFILE TABLE: This opens up the PROFILE TABLE SCREEN where all the current profile information is displayed. the user may edit values directly from within this table.

CHAPTER 12

Annotation and Definition Utilities

Maintenance tables for display and data calculation programs are grouped together under the ANT8 button. Any changes to data from within this menu will not be saved to disk, and will remain in effect only during program execution. For example, any changes to the runway endpoint locations will not be written to the Area Input File. Subsequent NDADS executions will not have the privilege of knowing the user-specified runway endpoint modifications. It is therefore recommended that when dealing with cases where reproducibility is of concern, that the Area Input Files be edited outside NDADS to reflect the desired changes in the data.

- RUNWAYS: The runways, as read in from the Area Input File during program initialization, are displayed in the RUNWAY SELECTION TABLE (Figure 5). The runways may be selected by clicking on the Select A Runway button and highlighting the desired runway. The fields displaying the X and Y locations of the runway endpoints will be automatically updated. The runway label field is left of the runway ON/OFF status button. If the label is modified, clicking on the UPDATE button will update the Select A Runway pull-down selection menu. The ON/OFF toggle button controls the runway status. When drawing the first nominal track segment, only one runway may be turned ON. Only one runway will be drawn by NDADS (Runways contained in the NDD or other format background files are not affected). If additional runways need to be displayed along with the nominal track, enter the RUNWAY SELECTION TABLE after the track has been drawn. The DELETE button is not implemented in NDADS V2.0 and an "RWYFORM: UNDER CONSTRUCTION" message will appear. Cancel returns to the MAIN MENU without any user entries after the last UPDATE taking effect. OK reads the user changes from the appropriate table fields and implements them in the current execution of NDADS. Care must be taken when updating runway endpoints. Prior tracks may have been created and displayed with the old coordinates and may no longer align with current coordinates. Screen/Redraw may be used to refresh the screen and display current settings.

- SPECIFIC POINTS: Specific Point data, labeling, ON/OFF status, and RADAR TRACK SCREEN display are controlled via the SPECIFIC POINT TABLE (Figure 12). As with the runways, this data is initially obtained from the Area Input File but may be modified by the user. Any changes made to the specific points affect only the current execution of NDADS and are not saved to disk.

Specific Points are selected from the pull-down selection menu activated by clicking on the Selection button. X and Y locations, specific point label, and status is automatically updated. Specific points may be deleted. The update key is used to reflect any changes in the Specific Point label in the pull-down menu. Cancel returns to the NDADS MAIN MENU without saving any changes since the last time the UPDATE button was pushed. OK saves all user changes to the specific point and returns to the NDADS MAIN MENU.

- Navigational Aids: Navigational Aids data, labeling, ON/OFF status, and RADAR TRACK SCREEN display are controlled via the NAVIGATIONAL AID TABLE (Figure 13). As with the runways, this data is initially obtained from the Area Input File but may be modified by the user. Any changes made to the Navigational Aids affect only the current execution of NDADS and are not saved to disk.

Navigational Aids are selected from the pull-down selection menu activated by clicking on the Selection button. X and Y locations, specific point label, and status is automatically updated. Navigational Aids may be deleted. The update key is used to reflect any changes in the Navigational Aids label in the pull-down menu. Cancel returns to the NDADS MAIN MENU without saving any changes since the last time the UPDATE button was pushed. OK saves all user changes to the specific point and returns to the NDADS MAIN MENU.

- Track Labels: Individual tracks may be labeled with a myriad of descriptors as defined in the RAT file. The "TRACK LABEL TABLE" allows the user to control the labeling options.

NDADS MAIN MENU

File Scrn Sbst Gate Trak NomT AntB

SPECIFIC POINT TABLE

1 Test

X Location	Y Location
1728.8	617.6
Test	NE
DELETE	UPDATE
CANCEL	OK

Figure 12. SPECIFIC POINT TABLE.

NDADS MAIN MENU

File Scrn Sbst Gate Trak NomI Ant0

NAVAGATIONAL AID TABLE

3 ILS

X Location	Y Location
6992.4	-971.0
ILS	OFF
DELETE	UPDATE
CANCEL	OK

Figure 13. NAVIGATIONAL AID TABLE.

CHAPTER 13

Error Messages

During program execution, error messages may appear indicating problems with data or improper user selections. These messages are informational in nature and begin (for diagnostic purposes) with the Fortran subroutine name generating the message followed by an explanation. Additional information about the individual subroutine's purpose is given in Appendix A, the Programmer's Reference Guide to NDADS Fortran Subroutines.

"BPSPTS: Error Opening Area Impact File": The specified file could not be opened.

"DRAWNAVA: Cannot Find Symbol File: Computer.smb.": NDADS was unable to locate the specified file in either the current directory, the NDADS executable directory, or in a path directory.

"GETRUN: One Runway Must Be Selected": All runways are turned OFF. When drawing the first segment in a normal track, one runway must be selected ON. From the RUNWAY SELECTION TABLE, toggle the desired runway ON. Only one runway is permitted to be ON. More than one runway is turned ON. When drawing the first segment in a normal track one, and only one, runway must be selected ON.

"INMPTS: Runways Not Found in Area Input File": An error occurred while reading the input area file. Check for valid INM format and the RUNWAYS keyword in the file.

"NMTKFORM: Error Reading NMT File": An error was encountered when reading data from the specified nominal Track file.

"OPENITUP: Action Not Permitted in BPS Mode": This feature is not available when running in BPS mode. Only flight power profile files (FPW) may be read in from BPS modes.

"OPENITUP: Action Not Permitted in INM Mode": This feature is not available when running in INM mode. Only flight profile files (FPR) may be read in from INM modes.

“OPENITUP: Action Not Permitted in Track Mode”: The requested Profile file type may not be opened unless in Profile mode.

“OPENITUP: Impermissible File”: User-selected operation requires shut-down and re-initialization of NDADS. This error message is displayed when the user attempts to open a new Area Input File or Configuration File. These may only be changed during initial startup of NDADS in the PROJECT SCREEN. Answering the query “EXIT NDADS and restart?” with a NO (default) will continue program execution uninterrupted, but without any active filenames being modified. Answering the query with a YES will terminate program execution, giving the user the opportunity to first save current work.

“OPENITUP: Unidentified File Type”: The extension type on the selected file is not recognized. Select a different file.

“PICKONE: No Tracks Were Selected”: Your mouse click location was farther away from any tracks than the allowable tolerance limit of 5 percent screen width in world units.

“PROJSCRN: Area Input File Not Found”: The specified Area input file does not exist in the current directory.

“PROJSCRN: RAT File Not Found – Proceed Without Radar Data?”: The specified file does not exist in the current directory.

“RATUPDT: Error Initializing New RAT File”: The RAT file could not be opened.

“READFLPR: Error Opening FPR File”: An error was encountered when opening the specified Flight profile (FPW) file in INM mode.

“READFLPR: Error Opening FPW File”: An error was encountered when opening the specified flight power profile (FPW) file in BPS mode.

“READNMTK: Error Opening NMT File”: An error was encountered when opening the specified Nominal Track file.

“READNMTK: Error Reading NMT File”: An error was encountered when reading the nominal track file. Verify that the format of the file is the expected format.

“READFLPR: Error Reading FPR File”: A format error was encountered when reading the specified flight profile (FPR) file. Confirm that the file format is in the expected INM mode.

“READFLPR: Error Reading FPW File”: A format error was encountered when reading the specified flight power profile (FPW) file. Confirm the file format is the expected BPS mode.

“RWYFORM: Delete Button Under Construction”: This feature is not available in NDADS V2.0.

“SUBSET: Operation Not Available”: Subset selection is not currently set to track mode, the required mode for subset selections.

“TRKLOOP: Radar Data Not Available”: No RAT data file is currently allocated for selection. Enter a valid RAT filename in the Project form.

“XRFINIT: Misaligned XRF File”: This error usually occurs when either the RAT or GT8 file have been changed and the number of tracks changes, hence the track and gate cross-references are mis-aligned. To remedy the situation, delete the prior XRF file by selecting YES. Track penetrations can be recalculated using TRACK/TRACK-N-GATE with ON/OFF selections as desired.

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REFERENCES

1. "INM: Integrated Noise Model Version 4.11, User's Guide – Supplement", Office of Environment and Energy, DOT/FAA/EE/93-03, December 1993.
2. "Air Force Procedure for Predicting Noise Around Airbases: Noise Exposure Model (NOISEMAP) Technical Report", Report AL-TR-1992-0059.

APPENDIX A

Programmer's Reference Guide to NDADS FORTRAN Subroutines

The FORTRAN program details included in this section are intended for documentation purposes. They may, however, be used in the event of any "Error Traceback Messages" to guide the user and programmer. Appendix B documents the program subroutine hierarchy (only major subroutines are included); each subroutine's functionality is described in the following pages.

ACSLCT: This subroutine allows the user to select which aircraft types are to be worked on in the NDADS editing session. The aircraft displayed is based on the aircraft types in the RAT file. After the user has switched ON/OFF to indicate the aircraft types, the XRF file is updated with a 3 for SUBSET OFF, and 1 for SUBSET ON. Only the logical true combination of times and aircraft types are set to XRF file 1, or ON status – i.e., all subset selection criteria must be met for the track to turn ON. The Selected ON tracks which are later turned OFF will appear grey, while the selected ON tracks will remain red. The total number of aircraft types are contained in the common block include file TRKDATA.INC.

ALLGT8: This subroutine loops through the GATEDATA GATESTAT array and turns all gates to imode (0=OFF, 1=ON).

ALLTRK: This subroutine loops through the TRAKSTAT XRF array and turns all flight tracks to imode (0=OFF, 1=ON).

BOX: This subroutine receives the four corners of a box in window real-life coordinates and draws a box in the graphics area using the currently set color.

BSPTS: The purpose of this subroutine is to read a BASEOPS BPS file and extract the Cartesian coordinates of the runways, navigational aids, and specific points. These coordinates are then translated to the system of the radar antenna. The coordinates of the radar antenna are passed to this subroutine by the host program through the variables antx and anty.

For runways, the following assumptions are made:

1. Thresholds are only specified to the nearest foot.
2. Glide slopes are only specified to the nearest tenth of a degree.

Any deviation from these assumptions will result in errant data passed to the host program. Also, lat/long coordinates are ignored.

CENTERIT: This subroutine restores the zoom and pan characteristics to be centered at (0,0), the Radar origin with $\pm 100,000$ feet shown in the X direction, and the extent of y direction as determined by the screen aspect ratio.

CHECKONE: This subroutine checks that the user has only one gate turned ON. If one gate only, this routine returns the index in IONE; if not, this routine returns 0 in IONE. If successful, the XRF array is updated such that only the selected Gate and the associated penetrating tracks are set to XRF=1; the rest are set to 0, unless they are already set to 3, in which case they stay that way. If no gates have yet been defined, this routine returns -1 in IONE.

CURVED: This routine allows the user to draw curved flight track segments. The basis is Graphics routine iGrArc, which draws elliptical arcs. In this routine we are forcing it to only draw circles. The circle is tangent to the prior straight segment end; this determines the line on which the circle center lies. The mouse will then be pointing to the other end of the circular arc. This will determine both the radius and arc segment of the circle. As the user moves the mouse about, the circular segments are drawn and interactively updated on the screen. A straight line segment is appended to the end of the curved segment under construction for visual guidance as to heading angles. A mouse click at the final location will fix the circular arc and refresh the screen.

CURVFORM: This routine allows the user to type in the curved values instead of interactively drawing them in with the mouse.

DELUPDT: This subroutine receives as input the gate index of the gate to be deleted. It reindexes all the remaining gates, and also updates the cross-reference XRF file (TRKSTAT variable). If the index gate is found in TRKSTAT, the user is prompted the first time it is found to ensure his/her deletion desires. This routine operates in the following modes:

- IMODE=0: Update Gate data.
- IMODE=2: Re-index v-gate data after deleting a main gate.
- IMODE=3: Update v-gate data.

DRAWARCL: This routine draws the profile arts data to the screen. ON and OFF tracks are drawn. TRKSTAT = 3 are skipped. The screens are switched in

here – the values for screen limits are stored in trpldat.inc. min and max limits must have already been set before coming into here.

DRAWDATA: This routine draws the Radar data one flight track at a time in the previously defined Radar Window. It checks the LABLSTAT valuable in common block INITZ for labeling tracks with Aircraft Type, Operation, Call Sign, Start Time, all times at nodes or other user-selected labels. Labels are directly from the RAT input file.

- IMODE=0: This routine checks the XRF track status for ON/OFF/SUBSET OFF, and draws with the appropriate color, or skips the sortie altogether (TRKSTAT(n,1)=3).
- IMODE=1: This routine skips the sortie altogether when (TRKSTAT(n,1)=0 or 3. Used for Nom track section.
- IMODE=2: Same as IMODE=0, but also calls DXF routines.
- IMODE=3: Same as IMODE=1, but also calls DXF routines.

DRAWGT8S: This subroutine loops through all the GATESTAT in the GATEDATA common block and draws the ON or selected (GATESTAT=1) on the screen. It is assumed that all OFF or (GATESTAT=0) gates have already been cleared from the screen. For GATESTAT=3 the Gates are not drawn at all. This subroutine operates in the following IMODES:

- IMODE=0: Draw Gates to the screen Based on GATEDATA.inc
STAT=0 Off in Green
STAT=1 On in Red
STAT=3 Ignore, draw nothing
- IMODE=2: Draw Gates to the screen, not drawing STAT=0 OFF at all, and drawing STAT=1 ON in Green.
- IMODE=3: Draw Vertical Gates based on VGATE.inc. No STAT, all drawn in Green.
- IMODE=4: Same as IMODE=0, but also outputs gate to the DXF file.
- IMODE=6: Same as IMODE=2, but also outputs gate to the DXF file.

DRAWGTP8: This subroutine draws the particular Gate, (ig), and the penetration points for all XRF'd files to the screen. The mean and standard deviations are also drawn onto the screen in Light Red in the form of error crosses. The error crosses width and height are 1 standard deviation in x and y, respectively, and the error cross center lies on the mean.

DRAWNAVA: This routine draws the input BPS file navigational aids into the radar screen area.

DRAWNOMP: This program controls the drawing of the Nominal Profile points. The variable iSwitchMode is checked to see if the active window and variables are Altitude, Velocity, or Power. It then interactively adjusts all the windows while waiting for the user to click the mouse. Once the mouse is clicked, the point is input into memory.

DRAWARCL: This routine draws the profile arts data to the screen. ON and OFF tracks are drawn. TRKSTAT = 3 are skipped. The screens are switched in here – the values for screen limits are stored in trpldat.inc. min and max limits must have already been set before coming into here.

DRAWONE: This routine draws one flight track in the previously defined Radar Window. Three operational modes exist:

- IMODE=1: Read in the next sortie from the ARTSDATA file and draw the one track of data contained in common TRKDATA. The track to be drawn is the one to which the ARTS file pointer is pointing. It is the responsibility of the calling subroutine to make sure the file pointers are in the correct place and that the NTRK variable in the trkdata common is set correctly.
- IMODE=2: Draw the one track of data contained in common TKEDITR. It draws the track in red with cyan blips at the track nodal definition points. Drawing in (X,Y) mode.
- IMODE=3: Re-draws the selected point marker in Bright White based on an (X,Y) view of the temporary Flight Track.
- IMODE=4: Re-draws the selected point marker in Bright White based on an (S,Z) view of the temporary Flight Track.

DRAWPROF: This subroutine draws the altitude versus arclength RAT file flight profiles. The Graphics area should already be set up. TRKSTAT = 3 are skipped.

DRAWRNWY: This routine draws ON input area file runways into the Radar window graphics area. The runway label is to the right and down of the first runway-defining endpoint. The following operational IMODES exist:

- IMODE=0: Draw Runway Data to the screen.
- IMODE=1: Draw Runway Data both to the screen and the DXF file.

DRAWSPPT: This routine draws ON input BPS file specific points as Blue Pyramids into the Radar window graphics area. The label is down and to the right of the symbol.

DRAWSTRT: This subroutine allows the user to draw the first straight segment on the screen using the mouse. The direction is restricted by the runway orientation. This angle, Head0, is set by GetRun before this routine. Errors or cancelling by user returns err=99. XBP and YBP in the bpstrk.inc common block are updated before leaving. Variables x1,y1 are the end of the prior segment and do not change. Variables xL and yL are the current being drawn segment endpoint and are relative to the x1,y1. Theta is constant for the straight line segments and are pre-set before this routine. Upon entry to this routine, Isegon-1 points to the end point of the prior segment, and isegon to the current being drawn segment endpoint. If the user escapes or quits out, the err code is set, and the isegon is decremented after leaving this routine.

DUMPCNFG: The purpose of this subroutine is to write out the current zoomnpan characteristics to the ASCII CFG file.

DUMPFLPR: This subroutine dumps out the current Flight Profile into the Flight Profile File, *.FPR. The Profile is appended to the end of the file. It is the user's responsibility to maintain the *.FPR file. The common block RUNOPT contains the variable OUTYPE which specifies area file formats.

DUMPGT8S: This subroutine writes out the current GATE information to GT8FILE. If the gatefile does not exist, it prompts the user for the gate filename.

DUMPNMTK: This subroutine writes out a file segment containing the Nominal Flight Track as defined by the user. The output file segment is in BaseOps

format. The output file is projname.NMT (the same prefix as the Config, Gate, and XRF file, but contains the suffix NMT, for Nominal Track). All data is appended to the NMT file. If projname.NMT does not exist, it will be created. Maintenance of this file is the user's responsibility.

DUMPXRF: This subroutine dumps the cross-reference list between Gates and Tracks from the variable TRKSTAT in common TRKDATA to the file *.XRF.

DXFARC: This subroutine writes DXF entity output for an arc.

DXFCIRC: This subroutine writes DXF entity output for a circle.

DXFEND: This subroutine writes closing trailer to DXF file.

DXFHEAD: This subroutine writes DXF file header.

DXFLINE: This subroutine writes DXF entity output for a line segment.

DXFPOLY: This subroutine writes DXF entity output for a polyline.

DXFTEXT: This subroutine writes DXF entity output for standard text.

DXFTRACE: This subroutine writes DXF entity output for a trace.

EDTNMPRF: This subroutine loads the Nominal Flight PProfile into the TKEDITR.inc Arrays for moving points via the mouse. It then walks the user through the editing a point process.

FEELIE: This routine initializes various interacter options and specifies the "feel" of the program including window, menu, and mouse parameters.

FILEMGR: This is the pull-down file manager menu.

FLTPRFORM: This subroutine creates the form where the user inputs the Flight Profile information for both INM and PBS operational modes. For INM Modes, much of the information is not needed, and hence not displayed on the form. The standard numbers for aircraft and operation types for the BPS stuff are based on NOISEMAP 6.

GATEINIT: This subroutine reads in a prior GATE file containing the gate starting and ending (x,y) locations, the minimum and maximum gate altitude, the label, and the ON/OFF status flag. The data contained in this file are in feet in the RAT file coordinate system. If a prior Gate file does not exist, it initializes the Gate counters in the common blocks. The second portion of the gate file contains gate

penetration information. Basically, the variable PGATE(ngates,nXRFs,2) from common block GATEDATA is also read in. If the file does not exist, this array is also initialized to all 0.

GATES: This subroutine turns control over to the gate selection, gate drawing, updating, and manipulation portion of the program. It allows the user to draw gates, select penetration tracks name, and edit and delete gates. In this portion of the program, track selection based on planform or top view is permitted. For the user to refine track selection vertically, the other portion of NDADS which does profile drawing and selection must be used.

GATEUPDT: This subroutine allows the user to go into the gate listing and update gate labels and selection status (ON/OFF). This screen lists the gates and their vitals, and allows the user to scroll up and down the list to update labels, turn gates ON/OFF, etc. Available options within this routine are:

1. Toggle gates ON/OFF;
2. Change gate labels;
3. Change gate minimum and maximum altitudes;
4. Edit the gate (x,y) location;
5. Delete a gate;
6. Calculate gate penetrations.

The user must keep in mind that changing the gate altitudes will not automatically update the XRF files, and that the gate penetration must be recalculated. The delete gate portion of this routine does re-index the XRF file gate indices.

GETCOLOR: This subroutine sets up the various default color numbers and stores them in the COLORS common in RUNUPT.inc. In the future, this routine may have an interactive user color selection.

GETFILE: This subroutine opens up a form which allows the user to enter a DOS filename up to 12 characters. Checking of the filename for availability/validity is the responsibility of the calling subroutine.

GETNMPTS: This subroutine calculates the (x,y) segment endpoints based on the read-in Nominal Track. Prior to calling this routine, the starting point, and starting Heading, HEAD0 has been initialized by a call to GETRUN.

GETRUN: This subroutine defines the starting runway points for the first segment. The user is asked to select the runway index from the runway listings. They appear as in the Annotation sections. Upon entry, all are turned OFF, and the

user toggles the appropriate runway ON. Only one runway may be turned ON when leaving this screen. If the user later desires to display other runways, they may explicitly be turned ON by entering the annotation screen. The starting point for the first segment is set equal to the first runway point. Later, when displaced thresholds, etc., are to be added, this routine would be a logical place. The runway heading, in degrees, is also calculated; this heading must be maintained by the starting segment. Head is returned in radians, as the result of an ATAN2 operation.

GRFXSET: This routine initializes the screen to the max hardware available resolution allowable. Interacter Routine calls are used here.

GT8PENET: This subroutine loops through all the tracks which are turned ON and then through all points in a given ON radar flight track (loaded one at a time into common block TRKDATA) and based on given gate endpoints and altitude limits and based on subroutine ONETRACK, determines whether gate penetration is true or false. The TRUE tracks are then highlighted on the screen in LIGHT RED. The false tracks are highlighted on the screen in Brown. Subset selected OFF tracks are ignored.

ILEN: This routine returns the length of a character string minus the trailing blanks.

INMPTS: The purpose of this subroutine is to read the runway data out of an INM V4.x Input deck.

INVSLECT: This subroutine turns all OFF tracks to ON and all ON tracks to OFF. Subset selected OFF tracks are not affected.

LAYOUT: This subroutine sets the basic screen layout.

MAGDFORM: This opens up a form where the user types in the Magnetic Declination angle in Degrees. It is initialized to 0 if not already set to something other than that.

MENU: Generic Menu Routine with 3-D Push Buttons across the top.

MGPENSLCT: This is the form for selecting by Main Gate Penetrations ON or OFF.

NAVAFORM: This subroutine opens up a form which allows the user to control the Navigational Aids ON/OFF Status, the x,y,z values. This routine does not draw anything to the screen.

NAV2SCN: This subroutine outputs one line of Navigational Aid data to the preset screen. The cursor must already be positioned in the appropriate place on the screen for the output using call settextposition. The NAVAID data for NAVAID number I will be output to the screen. If I is input as 0, a blank line will be output.

NDADS: Main program.

NEWGATE: This subroutine allows the user to draw a gate interactively on the screen using the mouse. After the gate is drawn, a form pops up, with pre-set values for altitude limits, and gate names. The user then has the opportunity to update these values and parameters.

NMTKFORM: This subroutine gets the used defined stuff for the Nominal tracks. It is used to select a pre-existing NMTK or to fill in the details for a newly created NMTK. Operational Modes are:

- IMODE = 0: User reading in NMTKs allow selection of track number. No updating of information is allowed in this mode. Returns IMODE = -99 when user cancels out and does not want to read anything in or when there is an error reading in the user-selected track from the NMT file.
- IMODE = 1: User has created NMTK and must enter details.

When in IMODE = 1, the track number cannot be changed. When in IMODE = 0 the track identifiers – labels, comments, etc. – cannot be changed.

NOBLANK: This routine removes all spaces from the input buffer character string.

NOMPDRAW: This routine draws the current nominal profile stuff (0-nPROFon) on each of the triple split screens. If the vertical axes variable is 0, Nothing is drawn.

NOMPFORM: This routine allows the user to type in the Nominal Profile values instead of interactively drawing them in with the mouse. IMODE returns -99 if the user selects the cancel or other escape key sequence.

- IMODE = 1: Get ArcLength and Altitude
- IMODE = 2: Get Velocity
- IMODE = 3: Get Power Setting

NOMPROF: This subroutine serves as the master loop for the Nominal Profile and Velocity Profile generation portion of the code. IRUNMODE = 4 before entering this routine. iSwitchmode must be checked to see wither in Altitude, Velocity, or Power modes.

NOMTKOPS: Writes the Nominal Track Options to the Instruction box on the right portion of the screen.

NOMTRACK: This is the main pull-down menu for the nominal Track operations.

ONETRACK: This subroutine loops through all points in ONE track. The track data is pre-loaded into common block TRKDATA. Based on given gate endpoints and altitude limits this calculates whether or not the flight penetrates the gate. The variable ANSWER relays this conclusion. Other statistical information is also calculated and returned in common block PENETR8. This data may be used by the nominal flight track algorithms. Input parameters and descriptions:

- X1: Gate Start X location
- Y1: Gate Start Y location
- X2: Gate End X location
- Y2: Gate End Y location
- Z1: Gate minimum Altitude
- Z2: Gate maximum Altitude

Return Variables and descriptions:

- ANSWER: Intersection logical, FALSE for no intersection
TRUE for intersection

OPENDXF: This subroutine opens up the DXF file with the user-specified name.

OPENITUP: This routine controls the file opening and reading in and ultimately the drawing on the screen. It uses the directory listing and allows the user to select a file, then open it up. This is a form window with filetype and filename buttons in addition to the standard OK and Cancel buttons.

The file type is selected by the user, then a display of all available files with a scrolling menu is displayed. Only file types appropriate for the current IMODE are permitted. Selection of inappropriate types displays an error message in the STATBOX.

If the Impermissible file error is generated, IMODE returns -99 if the user has elected to terminate program execution.

On Entry: IMODE = 1 if Permissible file types are to be monitored.

On Entry: IMODE = -50 if Permissible File types are to be ignored.

This routine returns IMODE = 0 if all is well.

OPFORM: This routine opens up a form in which the user selects between Arrival, Departure, or Closed Pattern. One must be ON and all the others OFF.

OPMODE: This routine opens up a form in which the user selects between Main gate Profile Modes. The form contains two linked buttons. One must be ON and the other OFF.

OPTPSLCT: This subroutine allows the user to select which operation types are sub-selected ON.

PANIT: This routine allows the user to pan the radar window screen left or right, and up or down. It updates the window coordinates in the ZOOMNPAN common block. The user is asked to click the left mouse button at the desired new center of the screen. To pan very large distances, this routine may need to be called up multiple times by the user.

- IMODE = 1: Used for (X,Y) drawing mode with common ZOOMNPAN.
- IMODE = 2: Used for (S,Z) drawing mode with common TKEDITR.

PG8CLEAR: This routine goes into the Gate penetration variable, PGATE, and clears out the data, then recalculates the penetrations. This is used when Subset Selections have been changed.

PICKINFO: This subroutine places the sortie info from the selected track onto a form on the screen. The user may update the information on the form and save it as a new artsfile.

PICKONE: This subroutine receives as input the pixel locations of a mouse click. It loops through the RAT tracks, determines which one is the closest, toggles its ON/OFF status, and redraws only that one track with the new status color. The final selected track is read using READARTS(4) so that the T & V in the commons are updated.

POINTER: This routine allows the user to point around the screen and reports the location to the STATBOX via Mouseit.

POWRLMTS: This subroutine allows the user to enter the ppmmin and ppmmax values directly into a form for triple mode use.

PROFLOOP: This subroutine is the main loop within the profile drawing options. This options include the following:

- IMODE=1: Drawing the track penetrations through the gates, edge view.
- IMODE=2: Drawing the Altitude versus arclength for the flight tracks.

For the above options, only ON gates and tracks will be drawn.

PROFMOD: This subroutine draws the altitude versus arclength profile for the current track being edited. The (x,y,z) values are stored in the temporary array contained in common TKEDITR. It is similar to subroutine ARLTARC. The drawing puts blips at the actual Radar data points.

This routine operates in the following modes:

- IMODE=1: Initialization of limits and data.
- IMODE=2: Re-draw with new zoom and pan limits pre-set.

PROJSCRN: This subroutine places the project file and working directory information into a pretty form for the user to update. The defaults may come in from the command line as a program execution input, or if left blank the user may just fill in the form. IMODE returns -99 if the user cancels out of this menu.

RATUPDT: This subroutine is invoked when the user wants to update the RAT file with the track defined in the temporary arrays contained in common TKEDITR.inc. The filename pass in, datfile, is the current RAT data file. It will not be overwritten. The new name is outfile. Unit #11 is the new output file number. READRAT routine has the original input RAT file associated with it, Unit #1. Any problems, this returns with IMODE = -99.

- IMODE=0: Output all tracks to the RAT file.
- IMODE=1: Output only the ON tracks to the RAT file.
- Returning IMODE: -99 means to cancel out;
-50 means to try again.

RDCNFG: The purpose of this subroutine is to read the ASCII configuration text file containing the Cartesian coordinates of the ARTS radar antennae site. This subroutine requires that the coordinates are defined consistently with the BASEOPS input file; that is, they are located in the system where the first end of the first input

runway is located at (0 ft, 0 ft) and X is east, Y is north. The coordinates must be in (2 (1x, f9.1)) format and appear on the first line of the configuration file. The second portion of the configuration file defines the magnetic declination at the ARTS radar antennae site. This should appear on the second line of the configuration file with positive degrees indicating true north is west of magnetic north, and negative degrees indicating that true north is east of magnetic north using format (f6.1). Zoom values are following using format (4(ix,f9.1)) which hold the lower left and upper right zoom values in the Radar Coordinate system. Calling this subroutine with imode = 0 reads in all data from the file; calling with imode = 1 reads in only the magnetic declination and antennae locations.

READFL: This subroutine initializes the Radar Data, opens files, gets number of sorties, reads in the bpsfile vitals (runways, specific points, nav aids), and the cfg file vitals (Radar origin, labels). It calls the Radar Data reading subroutine using imode = 1, which means initialize mode, as opposed to other imodes which read in one particular sortie's data. The status and existence of the individual files has already been established prior to calling this routine.

READNMTK: This subroutine reads in file segment containing the Nominal Flight Track as defined by the user. The input file segment is in BaseOps format. The user is prompted to type in the filename.

READRAT: This subroutine operates in the following modes:

- IMODE=1: Initialization Mode – The RAT radar data file has already been opened successfully prior to calling this subroutine. The file will be scanned for the total number of sorties. The number of datapoints at each sortie will be checked against the program dimensional limits. For dimensional exceedances, program operation will continue, but a warning will be made.
- IMODE=2: Read The Next Sortie Mode – The sortie will be read into the common block TRKDATA. The pointer positions and other vital statistics are stored in common block INITZ.
- IMODE=3: Scan the file only and position the pointer at the next sortie.
- IMODE=4: Read in all the data for this sortie including time and velocity.

For all modes, the calling subroutines are required to keep track of the NTRK variable inside the TRKDATA common, since in some cases – i.e., file scanning – we may want it to point to the next track; however, in other cases – i.e., data reading – we may want it to point to the data already read into the common.

RODENT: This subroutine sees if there is a mouse installed. The INT initializes the mouse (including turning it OFF) and returns B as the number of buttons. If there is no mouse, there is no tomorrow.

RWYFORM: This subroutine is the Runway listing update form. The user selects the particular runway information via a pull-down listing of runway numbers. The vital runway statistics are then loaded into the spaces on the form. The user may update any or all of the fields including location, label, and ON/OFF status. Once complete the user clicks on OK to confirm the changes, or Cancel to quit.

SAVEFORM: This puts up a form where the user toggles YES/NO to save various files associated with the project. This routine also calls the routines which save the data. This routine also has one extra iWinClose to close the filemgr pull-down menu for the screen dupm save options. The IMODE returns -99 if the user has tried to open an impermissible file and elected to quit out of the program. This routine also includes the output printing options which may be toggled ON and OFF and filenames specified.

SCALEBAR: This subroutine draws a SCALE BAR in the lower left portion of the graphics window. It uses the current ZOOMNPAN characteristics to display feet increments. The criteria for which increments to put onto the scale bar are based on the IRunMode.

SCRNCNTL: This routine contains the screen control options. The IMODE controls what is drawn when the screen is refreshed with the new ZOOMNPAN characteristics:

- IMODE=1: Main View
- IMODE=2: Nominal Track View
- IMODE=3: Edit a Track View

SELECT: This is the main interactive routine which controls user option selection. Options include:

- Initial Gate and flight track selection
- Individual Flight Track modification
- Sub-Gate and Nominal track calculation

Within each of the options the user can zoom and pan, as well as shift between top and side view (tracks versus profiles).

There is a separate interactive routine for each user selection. User selection is controlled by function keys. Key parameters are passed from one routine to the next in order to track current track selection, etc. Basically this routine repeatedly calls the Assembly routines which check the DOS interrupts for user key strokes or mouse button clicks. When it has captured such a command, it goes into the appropriate routine and does its thing. After finishing the specific task, it returns to this routine into the main loop section to once again wait for user key or mouse commands.

SELECTPRN: Routine to select the hardcopy output mode, via a menu. Menu definition file PRTMEN.IFD must be in the executable directory.

SGT8STDR: This subroutine draws the cross-hair symbols at the Mean Sub-Gate penetration locations on the graphics window. The horizontal and vertical cross-hair size is one standard deviation centered about the mean in the x and y direction. These symbols are drawn in yellow, #14.

SGT8UPDT: This subroutine is the basic sub-gate listing update form. The user selects the particular sub-gate information via a pull-down listing of gate numbers. The vital sub-gate statistics are then loaded into the spaces on the form. The user may update any or all of the fields including location, label, and ON/OFF status. Once complete, the user clicks on OK to confirm the changes, or Cancel to quit.

SPPTFORM: This subroutine opens up a form which allows the user to control the Specific Points ON/OFF Status, the x,y,z values. This routine does not draw anything to the screen.

STATBOX: This subroutine writes the MESSAGE to the status box in the information window on the right side of the screen. It first clears whatever previous message was in the box, and then writes in the new message.

STATWIN: This subroutine writes the MESSAGE to the window status box. The message is written to a newly popped-up window. The user must click on the OK button to exit and continue program execution.

STDEV: This subroutine calculates for gate #IG the mean and standard deviation in the s and z variables from common block GATEDATA, specifically variable PGATE. This routine operates in the following IMODES:

- IMODE=0: As described above for Gates based on GATEDATA.inc.
- IMODE=1: As described above for SUBGATES based on SUBGATE.inc.

STRAIGHT: This subroutine contains the straight segment functions for the user to create a Nominal Track for outputting to a NMT file. When entering this routine the isegon variable is checked. If equal to 1, i.e., the first segment the user is prompted for the runway, etc. Subsequent entries bypass this. The direction of the segment is always tangent to the prior segment, and the interactive mouse following segment drawing indicates this. The heading of the previous segment is entered into this routine. Head is expected in radians, as the result of an ATAN2 call. For times when this is the first call, Head is defined inside here by the GETRUN subroutine. Note: It may be necessary to add at a later date the control of x or y mouse on the final point as a function of Heading Angle. For almost due North or South headings, the sensitivity with x mouse motion seems almost too great. We will leave this as a later program enhancement. This routine contains code which controls I/O in INM format. To invoke, run DISARTS with *filename.INM* in place of *filename.BPS*.

STRIFORM: This routine allows the user to type in the Straight values instead of interactively drawing them in with the mouse.

SUBSET: This allows the user to select a subset of the initial ARTS flight tracks. The selection may include aircraft types and mission start times (day/eve/night).

When selections in this mode are turned OFF, they will not appear on the radar track graphics area at all. The XRF ON/OFF status flag will be number 2. This means not selectable. The user may re-enter this routine at any time to change the subset selection criteria. After all subset selection criteria have been set, the user may elect to update the selection set. Upon leaving this routine, the selection set is automatically updated.

SUMMARY: This subroutine outputs a summary text file containing all available operations information based on the current ON tracks. The tabulated data includes for all ON flight tracks:

1. Total number of flight tracks containing data.
2. Total number of flight tracks containing 2 or fewer points.
3. Total number of flight tracks by aircraft type.
4. Total number of flight tracks by Day/Evening/Night.
5. Breakdown of flight tracks by aircraft type and time.
6. For ON Gates, total number of flight tracks by aircraft type and time.
7. A listing of the CODE and OPER fields in the ARTS datfile.

SWBORDER: This subroutine sets the basic triple screen layout border color based on the current input IMODE value (abs of imode). This is really iSwitchMode – but needs to be called differently. The right half is divided into three sections: The top part contains the Altitude versus Arc Length profile, the center part contains the Velocity Profile, and the lower part contains the power profile. It leaves the current PG area set to the ON one. The imode controls whether the routine is left in GR or PG units. ABS (IMODE) should = iswitchmode but:

IMODE > 0: leave in PG Mode, with the right color border.

IMODE < 0: leave in GR Mode, do not draw any borders.

The real-world units are stored in zoomnpan commonblock. The radar area is: xTmin, xTmax, yTmin, yTmax.

SWITCH: This routine opens up a form in which the user selects between Profile Modes: Altitude, Velocity, or Power. The form contains three linked buttons. One must be ON and the other two OFF.

TIMESLCT: This subroutine allows the user to select which times are available for track processing. The breakdown is as follows:

DAY: 07:00–19:00

EVENING: 19:00–22:00

NIGHT: 22:00–07:00

This routine allows the user to toggle via mouse on a text screen the particular times ON/OFF. The default is all times ON. After selection, the ARTS file is scanned for all the sortie start times, and those time brackets turned OFF are set to XRF (TRKSTAT) mode 3. This then allows the drawdata routines to skip the draw on those tracks completely. The Selected ON tracks which are later turned OFF will appear brown, while the selected ON tracks will remain red. After leaving this routine, the calling one calls the re-draw routine to reflect the current selections.

TIMEUPDT: This routine updates the XRF file with STATUS=3 depending on the SUBSET selections. It operates in the following modes. This subroutine loops through all the tracks, checking the Subset selections. It then looks at the TIMESTAT, ACSTAT, OPSTAT flag, and initializes the XRF array to 1=ON, or 3=SUBSET OFF dependent on the STAT arrays. The stat arrays contain 0 for OFF which results in XRF array (TRKSTAT)=3, 1 for ON which results in XRF array (TRKSTAT) = 1. The logic is organized thusly: All tracks are turned ON. Those searches resulting in qualifying matches remain unchanged. Those searches which do not satisfy the search criteria are switched to OFF.

TKEDINIT: This subroutine initializes the data for Track Editing. It copies the current TRKDATA common block data into common TKEDITR. It resets the Graphics portion of the screen to display only the one track being worked on.

TKLBFORM: This routine opens up a form in which the user selects which track labels are ON and OFF.

TRIPLE: This subroutine sets the basic triple screen layout for profile mode: the left half is the radar view screen area complete with flight tracks and profiles. The right half is divided into three sections: The top part contains the Altitude versus Arc Length Profile, the center part contains the Velocity Profile, and the lower part contains the Power Profile. If FIRST = .true. Calculate the data limits. If the user hits escape in the middle of unit calculations, whatever the best values for the number of tracks read already will be used. The real-world units are stored in zoomnpan commonblock. The radar area is: xTmin, xTmax, yTmin, yTmax.

TRKEDIT: This subroutine allows the user to edit via mouse or keyboard one particular flight track. Before going into this routine, only one track is turned ON, all others are OFF. The graphics window as usual encompasses the left square portion of the screen. In this mode, however, only the one operational track is drawn, and the actual data points defining the track are shown as blips. The user may perform the following operations on the single track:

1. Move a point by clicking and dragging to the new location using the mouse.
2. Selecting a point by clicking on it with the mouse, then typing in the new coordinates via the keyboard.
3. Toggle to Profile view and edit points using method 1 or 2.
4. Delete a point from the flight track by clicking on it and confirming with Y.
5. Adding a point within the flight track by clicking on the flight track. The closest perpendicular point from the mouse to the flight track is where the new point will be added, then the user may move that point if desired.
6. Adding a point beyond either end of the flight track. The user will be prompted to click on the end to be extended, and then new points may be added by mouse click location or keyboard typed entry.

This routine calls the initial track drawing routine. It also does the final bookkeeping for saving or deleting the final edited track. All mouse operations show the "current" mouse location in the STATBOX in the Instruction area on the right of the screen.

TRKLOOP: This subroutine lets the user select a subset of all activated tracks based on penetration through current ON gates. This routine loops through all active tracks and flags the selected tracks penetrating the activated gate. This user may spend a considerable amount of time in this subroutine once gates have been defined and tracks have been "cleaned up". Suggested operational strategies include:

1. The creation of several large gates near the outer perimeter of the radar data to break traffic into general directions.
2. Working with a subset from step 1, create smaller gates in a methodical fashion, working from the outside in towards the center.
3. When a final group of "related" tracks have been highlighted, then proceed to calculate the track statistics and nominal flight paths, etc.

WARNING: The Cross-Reference file *.XRF contains pointers to gate indices; the user must use the DISARTS delete gate option to remove any gates from the *.GT8 file. This internal option automatically re-indexes the XRF file to the re-numbered gates. Deleting a gate from the GT8 file using an external editor may cause errors in the XRF file. The exception occurs when only gates have been defined and no track selection or cross-referencing has yet occurred.

TRKSLCT: This subroutine allows the user to pick with the mouse one individual flight track. The track picked will then be toggled to OFF if it was ON, or ON if it was OFF. The screen will be updated only with the new color of the ON/OFF flight track IF THE USER CHANGES THE ON/OFF STATUS.

TRPLGET: This subroutine sets up the Triple Mode screen limits and stores them in the TRPLDAT include file for later use with Profile mode, IRunMode = 4. The values stored in TRPLDAT.inc common blocks are for the use if IGrArea Interacter Routine.

TRPLMOVE: This routine updaes the vertical bar on the other two screens when the mouse moves on the primary one.

VERTBAR: This subroutine updates the vertical interactively moving bars on the "other" triple dat screens. EOR mode is used to clear out the vertical bar at the old location and then a new one is drawn in at the new location. The old location values is passed in as a subroutine parameter value OldValue, and the new one, ValueNew.

WHATANOT: This is the pull-down menu for controlling screen and annotation. Also, the user may update runways, Nav Aids, and specific point parameters within NDADS from options in this routine.

XRFALLON: This subroutine turns ON ALL the flight tracks, independent of any subset selection criteria.

XRFDEL: This subroutine allows the user to delete a gate reference from the XRF file. It prompts in the STATBOX location of the Instructions portion of the TRACK screen for the GATE index number. It also zeroes all penetration statistics for that GATE index.

XRFINIT: This subroutine initializes the cross-reference file or reads in a previously created cross-reference file. The input file name convention is *.XRF, although the user may make the name anything he/she wants. The XRF file contains a master list with each line being a track number, specifically aligned to the *.ART file, and going across is the gate index number through which the track goes. The gate index number is also aligned with the *.GT8 file. So deleting a gate from the GT8 file requires re-indexing all gate indices after the deleted gate. These options are allowed from within DISARTS. If there is no existing input XRF file, the array is initialized to zero (no cross-references). Upon leaving the program, the user will have the option to output this file and specify a filename. The array containing all the cross-reference information is TRKSTAT, from common block TRKDATA.

XRFON: This subroutine goes into the Gate listing section and for all gates who are turned ON, turns ON the tracks with a positive cross-reference to the gate index. Tracks not containing the ON gate in the cross-reference list will be turned OFF. Running with IMODE = 1 prompts the user to GATEUPDT. Running with IMODE = 0 uses the current GATE ON/OFF status.

XSUBSLCT: This subroutine Subset selects all tracks OFF, then sub-set selects ON only those tracks with positive ON gate/track penetration XRF.

ZOOMFORM: This subroutine allows the user to enter the xxmin, xxmax, and yymax values directly into a form. There is a calculate button for obtaining the last yymax value in order to maintain a 1:1 screen X:Y. Aspect ratio from Interacter routines based on hardware. IERR returns -99 if the user cancels out.

ZOOMIN: This routine operates in the following modes:

- IMODE=1: Allows the user to Zoom in on a mouse-selected box. Since the Drawing window is square, the max delta direction is used as the square side dimension. The square will be aligned with the center of the box selection. This mode is used for zooming on (X,Y) plots.
- IMODE=2: This mode is used for (S,Z) modes. The user is not required to maintain a square grid area.

Before returning to the calling subroutine, this subroutine refreshes the screen and redraws with all current selections and new zoom mode.

ZOOMOUT: This subroutine doubles the current zoom size and zooms out.

- IMODE=1: (X,Y) drawing mode, use common ZOOMNPAN
- IMODE=2: (S,Z) drawing mode, use common TKEDITR

Program Subroutine Hierarchy

72
B-1

73
B-2

75
B-4

A

Annotation and Definition Utilities.....41

Arri.....26

B

background map.....1, 8, 13, 22, 35

background maps8, 13

Baseops File.....7

BROWSE.....6, 8

BUILD NAMES6

Buttons.....5

C

Calculate12, 27, 32, 35

CENTER DATA.....23

configuration3

Curved Segment.....12, 38

CURVED SEGMENT INPUT FORM38

D

Day.....18, 25, 26

delete a gate32

Depa.....26

Draw New Gate.....12, 29

DXF12, 18, 22, 28

E

Evening.....18, 26

EXIT22

F

File Management Utilities.....13

Flight Power Profile.....8

FLIGHT PROFILE FORM.....15, 17

Font.....4

G

gate1, 7, 8, 12, 18, 25, 27, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 39

GATE DATA UPDATE TABLE29, 31, 32, 35

Gate File4, 7

Gate List Update.....12, 31

Gates.....7, 12, 18, 29, 31, 35

H

heading angle38

I

INM4, 7, 8, 9, 13, 37, 39

INM Input Deck.....7

Installation4

M

MAGNETIC DECLINATION SCREEN8

MAIN MENU.....8, 10, 20, 23, 29, 32, 38, 41, 42

memory3, 4, 13, 15, 18, 31, 32, 36, 39

MODE12, 15, 18, 19, 22, 25, 28, 39

monitor3

mouse2, 3, 5, 6, 15, 20, 23, 29, 31, 34, 36, 38, 39, 40

N

Navigational Aids7, 12, 42

NDADS background.....8

NDADS MAIN MENU36, 38, 42

New Track39

Night.....18, 26

NOISEMAP.....4, 7

Nominal Track.....4, 7, 15, 37, 38

NOMINAL TRACK DEFINITION FORM39

Nominal Track File.....4, 7

NOMINAL TRACK FORM.....13, 15

O

On Gate Penetrations	12, 27
OPEN.....	6, 13
OPEN FILE	6, 13
OPEN FILE TABLE.....	13
Operation Start Time	12, 25
Operation Type	12, 26, 36
Output Listing File	8
Over	26

P

<u>PAN IMAGE</u>	23
PCX 1, 8, 9, 10, 13, 15, 18, 20, 23, 32, 36, 39, 42	
PCX file	8, 20
penetration	1, 7, 8, 32, 34, 35, 39
pixels.....	3
<u>POINTER</u>	23
POWER WINDOW AXES LIMITS	18
PROJECT	5, 6, 8, 13, 18
PROJECT SCREEN	13, 18
project suite.....	6, 7
project suite name	6
proximity.....	36

R

RADAR TRACK SCREEN.....	10, 11, 13, 42
Radar Tracking file	7
<u>REDRAW</u>	24
refreshes.....	24
Runway	12, 13, 26, 27, 36, 37, 41
RUNWAY SELECTION TABLE	15, 16, 37, 41
Runways.....	10, 37, 41

S

SAVE PRINT SCREEN	20
<u>SAVE/PRINT</u>	20, 21
Screen Control Utilities	23
Select By Aircraft Type	25
SPECIFIC POINT TABLE	42
SPECIFIC POINTS	42
STATUS BOX.....	10, 38
Straight Segment.....	12, 37, 38
Subset Select.....	25, 26, 27
Subset Selection.....	25
subset selection criteria.....	27
<u>SUMMARY</u>	18

T

Track..... 4, 7, 12, 13, 15, 18, 20, 23, 25, 26,	
..... 29, 32, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 42	
track distortion.....	24
TRACK INFORMATION TABLE	36
TRACK LABEL TABLE	42
Track Labels	12, 42
Track Status	25

V

Vertical Gate Utilities	29
VIEW GATE PENETRATIONS	32, 33

X

XRF	7, 10, 13, 18, 22, 25
-----------	-----------------------

Z

zoom	23
<u>ZOOM VALUES</u>	23
<u>ZOOMIN</u>	23
<u>ZOOMOUT</u>	23